

LARGER STATE TAXES ASKED ON INHERITANCES

John W. Hughes Advocates Legislation to Meet Cut by Federal Government

OPPOSITION OFFERED BY BANKING GROUP

Measure Filed by Mr. Long Argued Before State Committee on Taxation

Legislation to take a share of the inheritance taxes freed by an 80 per cent federal withdrawal from the field was proposed by John W. Hughes, director of the Massachusetts inheritance tax division, today before the Legislature's Committee on Taxation. Considerable opposition was voiced by representatives of financial interests.

Under the federal tax law just passed a deduction up to 80 per cent of the total tax is allowed expressly with the idea that the various states may enter this field, Mr. Hughes said. The bill argued today was filed by Henry F. Long, Commissioner on Taxation, in order to increase the state tax so that the Massachusetts levy in all cases will reach the total exemption.

The total amount payable in inheritance taxes by any estate will remain approximately the same, Mr. Hughes said, but the State of Massachusetts will receive the margin between the present inheritance tax and the total amount of taxation to which it is entitled under the 80 per cent exemption clause of the new federal law.

Law's Effects Outlined Citing several individual cases, Mr. Hughes said that on an estate of \$250,000 Massachusetts would receive \$56,000 more than it does now if the proposed bill is enacted. On an estate of \$100,000 the State would receive \$26,000 more than at present, he said.

The bill aims chiefly, Mr. Hughes explained, at the taxation of particularly large estates. It is designed to take a just levy from the very large estates which, at present, he said, do not pay taxes which are proportionately large enough. Because the bill aims particularly at very large estates the taxation commissioner would be willing to have new increases proposed be so small that they would be applied only to those estates over \$200,000. The amount of work involved in assessing and collecting taxes on estates under \$200,000 and the increase of revenue received by Massachusetts would be so small that the State is willing to exempt smaller estates from the provisions of the bill.

The number of estates which would be involved in any year would be about a dozen, Mr. Hughes said. The present bill, he said, would bring in over a quarter of a million dollars every year, but the increase might well be a million dollars or considerably more in any year, depending upon the size of the estates involved.

Among the Opponents Speakers opposing the bill included Charles M. Rogerson, for the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and the Massachusetts Trust Companies Association; Guy W. Cox, vice-president and general manager of John Hancock Life Insurance Company; Henry H. Hall, president of the Massachusetts Bankers Association; Sheldon E. Wardell for the Massachusetts Electric and Gas Association and the Prudential Insurance Company of America; and George W. Smith, vice president of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company.

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Northwest Dry Forces Win Official Praises

Special from Monitor Bureau Washington, March 18

PROHIBITION enforcement in the northern Pacific coast sections and in regions tributary to Alaska has shown such gratifying results that the Department of Justice has commented upon the "excellent co-operation that exists between the investigating and prosecution branches of the Government."

Heavy fines are being imposed on bootleggers and importers of illicit liquor. A recent case involving conspiracy to import liquor illegally by means of the British steamship Principio resulted in a two-year sentence for the ringleader and sentences of \$5000 each for his associates.

CANADIAN TAX IS OBJECTED TO

Abolition Proposed in Parliament of the Federal Impost on Incomes

OTTAWA, March 18 (Special) — Believing that the federal income tax was causing needless duplication of taxation and interfering with municipalities' former exclusive right to impose such a tax, T. E. Church, Conservative member for Toronto, yesterday in Parliament urged its immediate abolition. He pointed out that there were now 11 different forms of taxation in Canada collecting about \$346,000,000 annually. The system could be simplified and the burden lightened by federal, provincial and municipal governments working together, he said.

While admitting that taxes were unpopular, J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance could see no other way of meeting obligations, especially those incurred during the war. He thought that taxation in Canada compared very favorably with that in other countries, being below that of Great Britain, the United States and Australia, and since the present government had assumed office, it had been continually reduced.

A. A. Heaps, Labor member from Winnipeg, opposed the resolution, believing that the income tax fell equitably upon those most able to pay. Mr. Church finally withdrew his resolution.

NEW-JERSEY STRIKE STILL DEADLOCKED

PASSAIC, N. J., March 18 (AP) — Returning from Washington, where he had been expected to present demands of textile workers to James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, today, Albert Weisbord, strike organizer, announced that workers would not return to the mills until a minimum wage had been established. He asserted that "amounts heretofore determined by the United States Department of Labor, as minimum wages, must be paid by mills of the Passaic district. Before the 13,000 strikers would go back to work."

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP) — Three counter proposals for ending the New Jersey textile strike were submitted to the Labor Department today by a committee representing the 16,000 workers now on strike.

PRESIDENT STARTS FOR FATHER'S BEDSIDE

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP) — President Coolidge will start late this afternoon to go to the bedside of his father at Plymouth, Vt. In addition to Mrs. Coolidge the President will be accompanied only by Attorney-General Sargent and Dr. James F. Coupal.

The President's train is expected to reach Woodstock, Vt., 15 miles from Plymouth, early tomorrow morning. From there the trip will be made by automobile.

Here's a Raincoat Fit for Statue of Liberty

FARFIELD, Conn., March 18 (AP) — The world's biggest raincoat is being made at a rubber factory here. It will cost \$10,000 and will be used to cover the University of Illinois football field. In size it will be 300 feet long, 78 feet wide, of rubber-coated duck and gray in color.



Pie Crust

LIKE the weather, a great deal has been said about pie crust, but very little has ever been done about it. An article designed to remedy this situation will appear in

Tomorrow's MONITOR Household Page

\$22,000,000 MOTOR LOOP PLAN WINS PRAISE OF MANY

Advocates Point to Benefits at Hearing—Opposition Heard Later

Advocates of the loop highway—a thoroughfare circling downtown Boston, the net cost of which would be about \$22,000,000—had their day in court before the Legislature's Committees on Municipal Finance and Metropolitan Affairs today, and presented strong arguments for its construction. Opponents will be heard late this afternoon and tomorrow if necessary.

Reasons for the construction of a loop highway were summarized by Henry J. Harriman chairman of the Metropolitan Planning Board and the special commission which recommends the highway, as follows: First, that there is serious traffic congestion in the downtown district today; second, that provision should be made for the healthy, convenient and economic growth of the business to be transacted in the downtown section.

Business Boston, which supplies about half of the annual tax revenue of the city, is an area of little over 600 acres, and the major portion of its business is transacted in 100 of those 600 acres. The rest of the section is tied into a tangle which, with the coming of heavy automobile traffic, has become well-nigh unbearable.

To unravel the snarl, the commission proposes to cleave a highway through the fringe of the worst congestion. Many Favor Plan Behind the proposal at today's hearing were representatives of practically all the important business interests of Boston. For months the Boston Chamber of Commerce has been carrying on a strong campaign for the plan. The following speakers appeared for the bill: Fitz-Henry Smith Jr., Boston Chamber of Commerce; W. Stanley Parker, Boston City Planning Board; Maurice Wrigley, Retail Trade Board; George F. Stebbins, Team Owners' Association; Thomas F. Bishop, Expressmen's League; Alton E. Briggs, Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange; Raymond P. Delano, United Improvement Association; and Chester Board of Trade; Luther Greenleaf, Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange; Fred M. Gibson, A. F. I. Technical Societies; Leonard Wason, Advisory Committee on Public Improvements; William H. Sayward, Master Builders' Association; Harry Jones, Board of Public Labor Union; James J. Scully, Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts; William J. McDonald, John White Jr., William Peace O'Brien.

Mr. Harriman summarized the speaker's report of the commission, which was presented for the first time, and reviewed all the arguments in its favor. He went over the proposed route in detail, explained the wide-open and new street constructions which would be built, and told of the advantages of each feature of the plan.

He discussed financing of the highway, and outlined the commission's recommendation for the imposition of a gasoline tax. "What Commission Favors" "There are or soon will be," he said, "150,000 cars registered in the city of Boston, and it is estimated that a two cent tax will produce approximately \$9 per car. It will thus be seen that the revenue derived belonging in the city of Boston will be approximately \$1,350,000 per year. This will more than equal the average cost of interest and sinking fund on the loop thoroughfare."

Discussing the traffic problem, he said: "The Special Commission recommends that everything possible be done to improve conditions on existing streets. The commission believes that parking should be absolutely prohibited on all streets which may be considered main thoroughfares."

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De Molay Medal to Be Presented to Arthur Whitehead of Quincy

Recipient With Joseph P. Dodge Rescued Max Engelhardt on Mount Washington After a Severe Blizzard and Took Him to Safety Under Greatest Difficulties



Arthur Whitehead (Left) and Joseph Dodge in Hiking Costume Outside of Pinkham Notch Camp

Presentation of the medal which has been awarded to Arthur Whitehead by the De Molay for his rescue of Max Engelhardt will be made soon in his home city of Quincy. Arrangements for the ceremonies are underway, although definite date of the honor has not been set.

Arthur Whitehead graduated with honors from the Quincy High School in 1921 and from Northeastern University in 1925. At the time of the organization of the De Molay Council in Quincy he was a junior counselor. Neither he nor Joseph P. Dodge of Manchester, who assisted him in the rescue, can be brought to talk much about the incident. "It's all over now," they say. "Any other person would have done the same thing."

But the story of the rescue is vividly recalled throughout New England. On Oct. 11, in the midst of a severe blizzard, Max Engelhardt, left the state office at the summit of Mount Washington in an attempt to get to the foot of the mountain. His food was gone, and he was exhausted. He did not relish the prospect of being snowed out alone in the cabin with such a meager store of supplies.

The following day, a party of climbers from the Glen House discovered the note he had left behind him in the cabin and, on their return, made inquiry to see if Engelhardt had come in.

Dodge and Whitehead, who had arrived at the Glen House that afternoon on the way to their station at Pinkham Notch, hearing what had happened volunteered to go out and find the lost guide. The following day they made the ascent to Engelhardt's cabin and searched all about the summit for trace of him. They decided that the only way to find him was to make the ascent through Tuckerman ravine and volunteered to try it the following morning if snowshoes were provided.

Travel up the ravine was not easy and they were forced frequently to pause. During a short rest at Hermit Lake they heard a call which they finally traced to the place where Engelhardt had crawled for shelter. The return journey was attended with the greatest difficulties, as the older man had to be carried a good part of the way and the going-over loose, fresh snow was slow. But they succeeded after many hours in reaching the hut, where other hikers and some newspaper men were waiting to see what success had come to the rescuers.

ENVOY UPHOLDS LOCARNO IDEALS Sir Esme Howard Calls on Trade Groups to Help in World Peace

Special from Monitor Bureau CHICAGO, March 18—If the "spirit of Locarno, or the Golden Rule," is brought into practice, international difficulties in the future will be avoided, said Sir Esme Howard, Ambassador of Great Britain to the United States, in an address here before the Chicago Association of Commerce, Future peace and happiness of the world is largely in the hands of people of commerce," he said. Education, the press, and the church, share the responsibility.

International problems of the future will develop from commerce and "if trouble comes, let us settle by the old way used by diplomats and not by war," was stated. "I hope that these diplomats will be wiser than they have been in the past. They will have to learn to 'keep their tempers,' added Sir Esme. "For they will be worth little in keeping the peace."

Business and Diplomacy He looks to ever closer associations between the business world and the diplomats. Historians may no longer say that it is generals and militarists who cause war. Security in Europe is being gradually and firmly established by such compacts as the one at Locarno and meetings of the League of Nations, he said. In spite of the present situation, international relations are at a turning point. Locarno is so vital that it is "sure some way out will be found."

Sir Esme dwelt on the future of America and Great Britain in their mutual relations. "I have a belief that the United States is the great country of the future and that Britain, far from being a 'down and out' nation as 'some' declare it, represents 'great traditions of the past.' He said that whenever he views great skyscrapers in America he is impressed.

Education in Cities "I am convinced that it would do most European statesmen and politicians much good to come over to visit America," he said. "I feel that no one is completely educated unless he has visited America and its great cities."

More than 900 members of the Chicago Association of Commerce which has a total membership of more than 6000 individuals and firms in commerce, industry and professions, welcomed Sir Esme, it being the first time that he has been guest of the association. He told them international relations are of vital importance to them, though they are upon the verge of appropriating here, said Sir Esme. He also made an address before the English-Speaking Union here, Harry E. Kelly, chairman of the committee under whose auspices the program was held, stated that the fact that there are 3000 miles of international boundary line between the United States and Canada without any sign of military equipment, and that for 100 years peace had reigned there, demonstrates how nations may live in friendly proximity.

Farm Leader Pleads Postal Rate Reduction

By the Associated Press Washington, March 18

ADJUSTMENT of postal rates "to the point where volume of business is restored and encouraged," and the taking of positive steps to "bring about a little 'coolidge economy and efficiency' in the postal system," are advocated in a letter sent to George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, chairman of the joint sub-committee on postal rates, by Chester Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

"The entire postal system is in a precarious situation," Mr. Gray wrote. "With the recent big increases in expenses a slight slump in business would bring us face to face with a \$100,000,000 deficit."

PARK SQ. GARAGE NEED STRESSED

Speakers Declare Project Would Aid Traffic and Not Hamper District

Many advantages which, it was claimed, would follow the erection of a garage to accommodate 1000 cars in Park Square were explained by speakers at the continued hearing on the garage permit before George C. Neal, State Fire Marshal, today.

George W. Bunnell of Brookline, president of the St. James Building Corporation, which is seeking to erect the garage, said that opposition to its erection was ill-advised and unfair and that the proposed garage will improve greatly the Park Square district.

He expressed great pride in the district and said that he would do nothing to hinder the development and contended that the operation of a modern garage is no disturbance in any neighborhood. Parking and traffic problems are linked, and police regulations will not solve them, Mr. Bunnell said.

That Park Square will develop into a wholesale section, while retail trade will move toward Newbury Street, was testified at yesterday afternoon's session by Fred Holdsworth, member of the firm of Holdsworth & Farrington, real estate operators.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Anderson, Mr. Holdsworth contended that such firms as the Paine Furniture Company, Pettigall-Andrews Electrical Company and others are specialty dealers to whom customers will go even if they are located outside the retail trade district.

For this reason, he said that erection of a garage in the district would be proper and advantageous. He also raised the history of negotiations in which he purchased the land where the proposed garage will stand, and conveyed it to the St. James Building Corporation.

Warren F. Freeman, municipal real estate expert, testified that a garage would benefit the neighborhood, help solve the parking problem, increase the patronage if a department store should enter the section.

Henry A. Burnham, real estate broker with special holdings at Coolidge Corner, Brookline, told of enhanced values there through the erection of a garage. Clarence H. Pond, president of the Ivers and Pond Piano Company, at 258 Boylston Street, with another entrance in the rear on Providence Street, said that a garage might increase his business, and he testified in favor of its erection.

CHICAGO-NEW YORK OVERNIGHT AIR MAIL MAKES NEW RECORD

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP) — The Chicago-New York overnight air mail established a record of four hours and 35 minutes' actual flying time between the two cities, with an average of 153.4 miles per hour, or an average of 2.64 miles per minute, on the trip which finished at Hadley Field, N. J., today.

Carrying 160 pounds of mail, George Myers, pilot, left Maywood Field, Chicago, at 7:38 o'clock last night, and with the aid of a strong tail wind, landed at the Cleveland airport field in two hours and five minutes.

Earl Ward, pilot, after transfer of the mail to another airplane, hopped off for New York, and landed his mail at Hadley Field at 2:50 o'clock this morning.

The best previous record was five hours and five minutes actual flying time. The distance between the two air mail fields is 726 miles.

COUNCIL SETS MAY 17 FOR DISARMAMENT PARLEY; U. S. ENVOYS CONSULTED

Administration Regards the Situation as Not Advancing Disarmament Parley

Council Appoints Special Committee to Study Problem of Reconstruction

OLD RIVALRIES SEEN AS STILL AT WORK

REICH TO BE INCLUDED AMONGST MEMBERS

United States Minister in Europe Confer With the Administration Members

Letter Sent to Russia Urging Its Participation in the Disarmament Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau WASHINGTON, March 18 — The disarmament conference under League of Nations auspices, to which the United States Government has accepted an invitation, will have to be postponed until some time in October and perhaps indefinitely, according to information now in the hands of the State Department.

Conversations between the President, members of the Cabinet, State Department officials and the two returned envoys, Alanson B. Houghton, Ambassador to Great Britain, and Hugh S. Gibson, Ambassador to Switzerland, bring out that real progress toward disarmament is most unlikely under present European conditions, of which the Geneva breakdown of the last few days is a most spectacular symptom.

This turn of affairs is quite unexpected. Washington opinion had assumed that the time was ripe for a genuine effort to be made to solve or ameliorate the world-wide problems created by the menace and the expense of large armaments. Mr. Houghton and Mr. Gibson were summoned to Washington in order to collaborate with members of the Administration in the preparation of the American plan of procedure at such a meeting. Military and naval experts have been accumulating data in their departments, and it was widely felt that disarmament was a cause in which America was vitally interested and to which American thought could make helpful contributions.

Conditions Somewhat Altered The extraordinary spectacle witnessed at Geneva during the last few days, however, has shown that conditions are not altogether what they have seemed to be. Along with the healing and encouraging developments at and in connection with Locarno, which have been given full publicity, the United States has time been at work under cover certain destructive tendencies which have been undermining the whole structure of confidence and good will which was being erected in the open. These two tendencies, were brought together at Geneva, and the deadlock was allowed to result so the problem of the ultimate triumph of the one method or the other would not have to be faced for the present.

This exposure reveals plainly that old rivalries, jealousies and methods are still at work. Balance of power are still the bases relied upon for stabilization or control. In regard to disarmament, it is necessary to include Germany in any scheme which is comprehensive and effective. It is highly important also that Germany should at the same time be in the League with the other European nations. Germany has not been admitted to the League and cannot be until the Assembly meets in September and so no effective disarmament conference could be held until October at the earliest.

Offsetting German Influence Information placed at the disposal of the Administration tends to show that France and the powers associated with her do not intend to relinquish the control they have been exercising and do not wish to disarm. They are perfectly willing to continue to maintain their position as their predominance is not affected, but as soon as there is a threat of anything of the sort, there is obstruction and proceedings are brought to a standstill. That is why it was that France and the powers associated with her, have been unable to bring the League to the Council of the League unless one or more additions from the "Latin bloc" were made to offset the matter goes even deeper.

According to the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was to be disarmed. This has been accomplished. The treaty also provides that after Germany enters the League a scheme of general disarmament for all the nations is to be worked out. Germany, therefore, in one way is anxious to get into the League and cause the other nations to disarm as she has done. Certain of the other nations, on the other hand, are

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GENEVA, March 18 (AP) — The League of Nations Council in public session this afternoon ratified the decision taken in its secret sitting of last night to appoint a special committee, including Germany, to study the problem of reconstructing the Council.

A resolution adopted asks this committee to give particular attention to all claims for Council seats, to hear all governments in regard to this question and to bear in mind geographical and other considerations raised by the impasse reached over the admission of Germany and the suggestions put forward in yesterday's historic session of the Assembly. If the committee is unable to make a unanimous report, it is asked to bring in both majority and minority reports.

The Council approved the selection of May 10 as the date for convening the committee, which, besides representatives of the 10 states now members of the Council, will include also those of Germany, Argentina, China, Poland and Switzerland.

The council set May 17 for the first meeting of the preparatory commission on the League's disarmament conference. It decided to add delegates from the United States, Germany, Japan and Russia to the joint committee of experts which will advise the commission. It was also decided to submit all military matters to a special sub-commission including representatives of all states which participate in the preparatory commission. The resolution embodies these decisions made on the basis of the place of the meeting, thus avoiding commitment regarding the situation arising from Russia's refusal to participate in meetings held on Swiss soil.

The council did, however, draft a letter to Russia, urging its participation in the work of the preparatory commission, this letter mentioning that the commission would meet at Geneva. The council adopted a resolution to convene a conference of plenipotentiaries of the powers which have signed the protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice at Geneva on Sept. 1. This meeting will attempt to reach a common accord concerning the attitude to be taken toward the United States Senate's reservation to American adherence to the Court.

The United States will be invited, according to the resolutions, to be represented in this conference.

Polish Pretensions to Seat on the Council Are Styled Mischievous

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON By Special Cable PARIS, March 18 — The personal position of Aristide Briand, French Prime Minister, who faced the Chamber of Deputies today on his return from Geneva, is naturally affected by the temporary failure of the League of Nations. Throughout his short premiership when he was constantly menaced, it was only his international prestige which enabled him to remain in office. Beginning his new premiership, his diplomatic reputation is somewhat chipped. In the ministerial declaration, which was comparatively brief, there was, after a demand for a speedy vote on the financial measures, and the adoption of electoral reform, and a reference to the rent bill and military service, the characteristically Briandese affirmation of the Government's intention to pursue the policy of conciliation inaugurated at Locarno and an expression of entire confidence in the League of Nations.

In spite of early opposition, Mr. Briand is probably not in immediate danger, but political critics generally decline to believe in the extensive durability of the reconstructed Cabinet.

French Press Troubled The French press is unquestionably troubled by the Geneva events. A small section tries to show that nothing is lost, that the postponement of the League of Nations was not the rupture was accompanied by the moral entry of Germany into the League and the reassertion of the Locarno brotherhood.

But generally chagrin is shown, even in quarters friendly to

AMERICANS IN PEKING OPPOSE NOTE TO CHINA

Sending of Ultimatum Threatening Action by Powers Arouses Feeling

By Special Cable

PEKING, March 18.—Strong American feeling is aroused here by the American Government's action in joining the other protocol powers in sending an ultimatum to the Chinese. Government demanding the cessation of interference with shipping in Tientsin port, and threatening armed action if the restrictions on communications were not withdrawn. Some extremist business men welcome the "strong measures"; most Americans feel a grave mistake has been made.

A group of leading American missionaries and educators called on the American Minister on Wednesday, and entered a strong protest. Subsequently a large meeting was held and a statement prepared for submission to the Minister. The statement says that the ultimatum has raised a grave issue, not only involving questions of international fair dealing, but also of direct American interests. Three points were made: First, the Boxer protocol was applicable only when there is definite danger of an armed Chinese attack on foreigners, which situation does not exist now.

Second, the American participation in the use of a foreign armed force in the present circumstances would be a direct setting aside of the spirit of friendly co-operation with the Chinese peoples in their effort to solve their problems, and as such was a clear departure from the China policy, which the American Government, with the strong support of the American people, has pursued since the Chinese-American relations were first established.

Third, the inevitable consequence of the use of a foreign armed force in the circumstances contemplated,

will be a marked increase of anti-foreign feeling in China, and thus definitely aggravate Chinese foreign relations; American participation in such an armed intervention would work grave harm to Chinese-American friendship and also seriously injure American interests.

In conclusion the statement asks "that steps should be taken to prevent American participation in any foreign, military or naval action which may be taken as a result of the protocol powers' note."

This statement unquestionably represents the views of the majority of Peking-Americans. The missionary groups are cabling to their home boards asking that a protest be entered at the State Department.

JUDGE McCAMANT LOSES SENATE TEST

Coolidge Reverses Appointment Not Confirmed

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—President Coolidge has lost in his effort to keep on the federal bench Wallace McCamant of Oregon, who placed his name in nomination for the Vice-Presidency at Chicago in 1920.

Without a record vote, or even discussion, the Senate approved the reappointment of its Judiciary Committee, which recommended against confirmation by a vote of 10 to 4.

The action of the Senate automatically removes Judge McCamant from the bench of the Ninth Circuit Court, where he has served since last September under a recess appointment given him by Mr. Coolidge.

The adverse report of the committee was taken up out of order in executive session at the request of Albert B. Cummings (R.), Senator from Iowa, chairman of the judiciary committee, who moved its adoption. No objection was offered either by administration leaders or the friends of Judge McCamant, and the vote was taken.

Reports were that Judge McCamant had let it become known that he did not care to press the contest after the committee which gave him a personal hearing had voted so overwhelmingly against him.

Even a Prince Must Play



Humbert, Crown Prince of Italy, is Enthusiastic Over Outdoor Sports and Takes Particular Delight in Tramping the Rugged Hillsides of His Native Country. He is Seen Here Enjoying a "Hike" at the Military School for Skiers, at Bardonecchia, in the Hills of Piedmont.

DRUSES MAY OCCUPY DAMASCUS UNLESS FRENCH LEAVE AT ONCE

Economic Difficulties Become More Apparent as Offensive Against Syrian Hillmen Draws Near—League Fails to Send Envoys to Study the Situation

By Special Cable

BEIRUT, Syria, March 18.—The first offensive in the Franco-Syrian war since hostilities began last July is now in prospect. Despite the French garrison, numbering 10,000, the Druse forces threaten to surround and occupy Damascus, unless the French leave immediately, and the Druse leaders are cautioning the civilian population, especially foreigners, including the consuls, to leave the capital if they do not want to become embroiled in the fighting.

The rich and fruitful Lebanon, hitherto peaceful, has suddenly become apprehensive. Even Beirut is uneasy, the only security being provided by Muhammadan leaders' reluctance to subject the important port to the fate of the interior and the capital.

Turks Menace Border
Turkish bands, menacing Syria's northern boundary, have not been dispersed. The de Jouvenel-Kemal Angora accord has merely diminished, not abolished, the danger. The whole north consequently is restive, the band leaders seemingly watching developments before ordering their followers home. Wahabi tribesmen, also Bedouin marauders on the desert fringe, are eager to join the Druses, and it is only Sultan Ibn Saud's wrath that is restraining them.

Arrayed against 12,000 picked but ill-equipped Druse fighters are 40,000 French troops, commanding every device in warfare. The Druses do not lack reinforcements, even women forming separate battalions. French strategy does not disconcert the Druses, who are prepared to abandon any stronghold threatened with French encirclement, being able always to attack the regular French formations from behind. If, in consequence of a concerted French attack, the Druses are forced to leave the Druse mountains, which is Syria's granary, the Druses can fall back on the countryside, where every villager not in the ranks is a Druse agent.

Druses Prepared
If necessary, the Druses are prepared to camp in the desert, hiding the favorable moment to strike a decisive blow.

The noncombatant population, especially in the towns, doubt French ability to crush the rebellion quickly, therefore the air is full of suggestions concerning some other power as a mandatory. As in 1919, America is Syria's first choice as a mandatory; if this is unrealizable, the overwhelming sentiment favors a British mandate. Thinking Syrians, however, do not believe that the world is concerned about the fate of their unhappy country, since the League's mandate commission has failed to send envoys to investigate the causes of the rising and inquire into the people's demands.

Meantime the economic distress is daily more apparent, not only in the interior, but also in the coastal towns. Imports are rapidly dwindling, including cereals, sugar and flour normally imported from the United States. The Druses charge the French troops, particularly the Armenian volunteers, with committing atrocities of which downright plunder is the slightest offense.

Reprisals Threatened
The French authorities threaten reprisals if civilian sniping does not cease in the countryside.

The Armenian Patriarch of Damascus appealed recently to the supreme ecclesiastical authorities to use his influence with the Nationalists to spare Armenians, simultaneously requesting Henry de Jouvenel to reject Armenian volunteers, in order to short-circuit the com-

plaint that all Armenians were hostile to the Nationalist cause.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, in discussing the situation in Beirut with Armenian, British and Syrian circles, received a distinct impression of all-round hopelessness. Most authoritative persons do not expect that the impending French offensive will succeed unless the French are prepared to sacrifice more men and money than the people of France think necessary.

The Nationalists, on the other hand, do not lose much if the hostilities continue indefinitely.

Great Britain Seeks Fair Play for Ireland

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 18.—Great Britain's new attitude toward Ireland has been defined by Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister.

"We want Ireland's governments to have fair play from the world," he said at a St. Patrick's Day gathering here last night. "We want them to have a fair chance to settle down to their work. . . . Our courses are the same. Our goals are the same. Our methods of traveling may be different. . . . but it is because our paths run alongside . . . that I feel we may fairly join hands across that narrow water strip—those of us who live on this side and you who are living on that side."

STATES AGREE ON SUNDAY WORK TERMS

8-Hour Day Conference in London Progressing

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 18.—The eight-hour day conference is pursuing its task with such goodwill that high hopes for a general agreement are now entertained by the labor ministers of the five governments—Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain and Italy—in attendance. An agreement was reached on the form of words to cover Sunday work in the allocation of a 48-hour week.

The question whether railways can be admitted into the category of continuous process occupations, for which a 56-hour week is permissible,

is being examined by a subcommittee. Consideration is being given to the suggestion that it might be desirable to tabulate in advance of ratification of the convention the list of occupations coming within this continuous process provision.

The conference agreed that the clause dealing with a variation of hours for long periods, providing the average over the whole period does not exceed 48 a week, should apply to all seasonal trades.

An agreement was also reached on the point that the force of law must be given in ratification acts or regulations to the provision in the convention that overtime at not less than the rate of time and a quarter be paid for additional hours permitted for emergency purposes to meet pressure of work of an exceptional kind.

MATTEOTTI'S WIDOW DECLINES TO APPEAR

Statement Sent to the Court at Chiata

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 18.—A full translation of the statement by the widow of Giacomo Matteotti to the president of the assizes at Chiata declining to appear in the Fascist court where Dumini and his four associates are on trial for slaying the Italian Socialist Deputy, is published in today's Times from its special correspondent at Chiata as follows: "Excellency, The murder of Giacomo Matteotti, my tragedy and the tragedy of my children and the tragedy of free and civilized Italy permitted me to believe that justice would not be invoked in vain. This was the only comfort left me in my supreme agony, and therefore I assumed the rôle of partie civile."

"But through the various judiciary proceedings and on account of the recent amnesty, the real case has gradually disappeared. What is left today is no more than a shadow. I had no rancor to express, no revenge to invoke. I only wanted justice. Mankind has denied me this. Positivity and God will grant it to me. I beg, therefore, to be allowed to disassociate myself from the proceedings of the trial, which has ceased to concern me. I beg you to relieve me of the appalling ordeal of having to appear. To do so would seem an affront to the memory of my husband, to whom life was so serious a thing."

Roll Those Smoke Clouds Away, Says N. Y. Order

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—New York's sky line has been cleared by official order, ending the cloud of smoke which has hung over the city since a shortage of anthracite caused the anti-smoke ordinance to be revoked temporarily.

The health commissioner has announced that violators of the dense smoke law would be vigorously prosecuted. Twenty-six alleged violators were served with summonses earlier in the week.

SURPRISE FELT AT BORAH'S ACT

British Receive Proposal to Recover Blockade Losses With Varying Emotions

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 18.—A suspension of judgment is the general British attitude toward the alleged demand from Washington for compensation for the losses of American shipping due to allied blockade prior to United States' entry into the war. The contention is heard that diplomatic quarters believe the claims are untenable, since once America became a belligerent, it co-operated actively in enforcing the same blockade against all neutrals. Confidence is felt that American good sense and fairness will reject the proposal, utterly apart from the strong juridical case against it.

"The American people," says the Daily Telegraph, "has shown on more than one recent occasion that it has too keen a sense of both equity and humor to be influenced by divagations of this category." Godfrey Cheesman, general secretary of the National Union of Manufacturers, recalls that if an enemy had received the seized stores they would have been thereby the better equipped to fight when America came in and thus have inflicted greater casualties upon the Americans.

Col. Vernon Willey, representing the Federation of British Industries, looks upon the proposal as a joke or an attempt to influence American domestic politics. If taken seriously, he says, it would provide American legislators with the opportunity of declaring their attitude on the whole question of war debts.

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—British Foreign Office officials express considerable surprise over the resolution offered by William E. Borah, chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, regarding claims of American citizens against Great Britain and France arising out of the blockade of Germany prior to America's entrance into the World War. No official comment, however, was forthcoming.

In Government circles the belief was generally expressed that these claims are a dead issue. One official emphasized the opinion that no British Government could expect to live long if it should ever attempt to burden the already heavily taxed public of Great Britain with additional war costs.

MEXICO TO INVENTORY NATION'S RESOURCES

MEXICO CITY, March 18 (Special)—All property of churches of Mexico is to be recorded, classified and valued as property of the Nation. The plan for the inventory includes much more than churches, as President Calles has proposed to have a complete inventory of na-

tional property at home and abroad made within the next two years, and which he will deliver to his successor in the presidency.

Mexico's wealth in lands, coal, timber and buildings is considerable, and it is said that much national property passed from the Government during the revolutions from 1910 to 1922 without the Nation receiving payment. This it is hoped to recover.

What They are saying.

WILLIAM E. BARTON: "The difference between the successful and the unsuccessful man is in the number of difficulties which the man who succeeds encounters and climaxes over."

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE: "Past experience has shown that a reduction of taxes has been followed by increased prosperity."

HIRAM W. EVANS: "The policies of the Klan have been changed, and it is now completely out of politics."

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT: "It would be curious if the pagan nations, using Christian methods, should show us the road to peace."

DANIEL L. MARSH: "The university was made for the student, not the student for the university."

DR. J. REANEY: "The ordinary married woman who is a mother is the hardest worked person in the country."

TRANSFER OF CANAL NEW YORK BILL'S AIM

ALBANY, N. Y., March 18 (Special Correspondence)—A concurrent resolution has been introduced in the Senate and Assembly providing for a constitutional amendment to authorize the Legislature to cede or sell part of the New York State Barge Canal system to the Federal Government.

Such an amendment was declared by its sponsors to be necessary in pursuance of the recommendation of Gov. Alfred E. Smith for a federal ship canal connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, because of an existing constitutional limitation which declares that the canal of the State of New York shall never be sold.

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CZECH CABINET HAS RESIGNED

Disagreement Over Military Service Causes Fall of Svehla Government

By Special Cable

PRAGUE, March 18.—The Svehla Cabinet has resigned and the newspapers are predicting an interim ministry headed by Jan de Cerny, Governor of Moravia, who was Premier for a short time in 1920. The crisis is actually the outcome of a disagreement between the Social Democrats and the five other Czech coalition parties.

The Social Democrats oppose the continuation of the term of military service of 18 months and dispute the concessions to the Clericals on the one hand and to the Agrarians on the other.

The result anticipated is that the Social Democrats will retire from the coalition, thus leaving the Government with a minority in Parliament dependent for ad hoc majorities upon favorable treatment from the moderate section of the opposition.

The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that this untenable situation will continue only until the Government parties can bring to a satisfactory conclusion the bargaining with the two groups of the Opposition, namely, the German Agrarians and the moderate wing of Father Hlinka's Slovak clericals. How long it will take to bring in these elements remains unknown, but it seems probable that the days of the pan-Czech national coalition which has lasted since the founding of the Republic are numbered, and the new complexion as outlined would reflect more accurately the sentiments of the Czech people.

The Social Democrats, it will be recalled, lost heavily at the last elections, whereas the Communists gained enormously. The former now feel that they can recuperate better in opposition, and as the attacking party will recover many votes they previously lost through what critics of their policy termed supineness in office.

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WAR CLAIMS DATA SOUGHT

Senator Borah Asks Report on American Losses by Seizure Before 1917

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The resolution introduced by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, calling upon the Secretary of State to advise the Senate, if not compatible with the public interest, what steps are being taken to protect the claims of American citizens for losses due to British and French seizures during the early days of the World War, was brought up at the weekly meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee, to which it had been referred.

Mr. Borah discussed the resolution but owing to the fact that there were a number of the members absent no action was taken. Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, said during the discussion that there already are adequate agencies for dealing with any claims of American citizens.

Officials here do not believe that the resolution will get far or that anything will be done toward setting up claims for losses incurred by Americans during the days of the blockade maintained by Great Britain and France while they were waiting for the United States to join them.

As soon as the United States did declare war it co-operated very effectively in maintaining the blockade and for this Government to complain of the seizure of goods shipped to neutrals but which it was claimed, were ultimately intended for Germany would set a precedent for complaints on the part of other neutrals about seizures after the United States began to participate in the blockade.

Mr. Borah explained in an interview that he did not intend to press for any legislation on the subject. He had merely instituted an inquiry of the State Department regarding the progress of the adjustment of claims. He considered that it was a matter for the State Department of the governments concerned to take up, not a subject for Congressional action.

The Borah resolution has not reached the Secretary of State. When it does, he will take up the question with the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. If the committee desires, he will go before it with information relative to claims, the conditions under which the seizures were made and their present status.

DR. POUND PRAISES PATRIOTS' ABILITY

Men of Revolution Added to to Devotion, He Says

Boston's sesquicentennial celebration of Evacuation Day was brought to a brilliant climax last night with the municipal ceremonies in the Mechanics Building where Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School, and Theodore Roosevelt Jr., among other speakers, made appeals for a greater public appreciation of civic responsibility.

Dean Pound paid a glowing tribute to the American citizens of the Revolutionary period both for their unflinching devotion to a high cause and for the superior ability with which they conducted their cause. He emphasized that the need now is not necessarily the acceptance of all the political ideals of these ancestors as a guide for today but rather an increasing attention to their devotion and sacrifice. Colonel Roosevelt urged decentralization of government as one of the pressing political needs of the day.

The others who delivered addresses including Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor, Wellington Wells, president of the Senate; Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols and Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, dealt with the historical significance of the evacuation of the city by the last foreign troops who ever invaded Boston.

The celebration opened last night with a spectacular procession of flags, which won the applause of an audience which filled the spacious auditorium. Music was furnished by the Boston Festival Orchestra and the Boston Civic Chorus.

Two other meetings, the annual Evacuation Day banquet at the Hotel Lenox, and the dinner of the Charitable Irish Society at the Hotel Somerset concluded the celebration.

YALE'S WORLD WAR RECORD COMPILED

Total Number Enrolled Was
9464 Men

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 18 (Special).—The total number of Yale men who were enrolled in military and naval organizations for service in the World War, is 9464, according to statistics just published in "Yale and the World War," a two-volume war record edited by Prof. George H. Nettleton, '96, and Miss Lottie G. Bishop.

The war service of 322 of this number antedated their attendance at the University. In addition there were 384 Yale men who saw service abroad with the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. Of the total number 6587 served in the army, 1389 in the navy, and 88 in the marine corps.

Memorial sketches commemorating the individual service of the 227 men on the Yale Roll of Honor, to whom the work is dedicated, were written by Professor Nettleton.

A total of 594 orders, decorations, and insignia was conferred upon Yale men by 14 countries of the allied nations. France heads the list with 259.

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SUNSET STORIES

The Sugar Bush

FARMER STOCKWELL stood just outside the kitchen door, holding up a moistened forefinger to the wind.

"Hm," he said as he came inside, stamping off the soft snow from his thick boots, "the wind's northwest, Mother; and the sun's warm in a blue sky. Guess I'll tap the trees this morning. If this weather keeps up there'll be a fine run of sap!"

And that's how it happened that when Josephine and her little city friend Eleanor came home from school that afternoon, they saw the buckets hanging on the big rock maples that climbed the hill to the farmhouse.

"Goody, goody!" cried Josephine. "Father's started sugaring! Do you suppose he'll let us go with him to gather the sap this afternoon, Mother?"

"He's just starting now," said Mother. "Better run quick or he'll be gone."

The children were soon on the wagon, which was loaded with empty barrels and drawn by a pair of powerful, sure-footed horses. Over the fields and roads they drove, through the softened snow, up hill and down, over Farmer Stockwell's sugar bush. Up on the highlands there wasn't much sap in the buckets and so these did not have to be emptied; but in many of the trees, especially on low moist land, the sap was running freely, and Farmer Stockwell emptied the buckets into the barrels to prevent an overflow during the night, and then they drove with the sap to the sugar-house, not very far from home, in a grove of young maples, beside the road.

That was the beginning of a happy time for the children, and a busy time for the people on the farm. For several weeks the buckets hung low over the sugar house, where the sap was boiled down to a thick, rich sirup, and the sirup boiled down to light, creamy sugar and molded in pans of various shapes and sizes. So busy was everybody that on several days when the children came home from school they found even Mother down at the sugar house, "stirring sugar."

"What lovely little cakes!" said Eleanor, as she saw the pile of sugar turning out of the molds. "How I wish I could send some of these to the city to my teacher and the children of my grade! Mother sent me some money to spend. Could you spare any, Mrs. Stockwell?"

"I'm sure we could," answered Mrs. Stockwell. "So far we've had orders only for sirup and pound cakes. There'll be enough for you."

"Oh!" exclaimed Eleanor, looking lovingly at the little sweethearts daintily packed in waxed paper and soft batting. "I'd like to send every thing else along with the maple sugar—the hills and the sugar house and the maple trees and the whole sugar bush!"

Farmer Stockwell laughed. "I wonder whether you know just how much you are sending," he said. "Think of the hundreds of maple leaves that the sap would make. And there won't be one leaf less for all the sap we've had," he added. "I often think of that. Those big trees in front of the house were planted by my great-grandfather, and they've been tapped every year since they were old enough. They've given freely and generously and we live in it. I often think of it. They've given freely, but the trees are beginning to swell now, and sugaring's over for this year."

"Oh, I wish these recipes would be more definite," said Josephine. "What's the difficulty, my dear?"

"This one tells how to use up old potatoes, but does not say how old the potatoes must be," said Josephine.

"Just back from a tour?" said Josephine. "Well, a detour would be nearer the truth," said Josephine.

Percival: "That was the unkindest cut of all." Penelope: "What was that?" Percival: "I showed her one of my boyhood pictures with my father holding me on his knee, and she said, 'Who is the ventriloquist?'" —Youngstown Telegram.

"Your prisoner got away?" "Yes," said the rural jailer. "You know, when he borrowed my keys and told me somebody wanted to see me up the road on important business, I thought he was up to something!" —Pearson's.

"How long do you think shingled has been?" "You mean, how short?"

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The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Sponge came up to me this afternoon and wanted to know why I was wearing such a long face and he said I seemed to be on account of those old marbles.

You mean those little round things the Boss and his friends are playing with? she said, and I said, "Yes, the Boss never has time to play with me any more. All he thinks about now is marbles!"

Then she wanted to know why I didn't try to have some fun with them, too. "Come with me," she said, "I'll show you how to do it."

And she marched right up to them and began to watch for a chance to get into the game. "Couldn't imagine how she was going to manage it."

Suddenly one of the marbles rolled quite close to her. "Now watch me," she whispered, and then she began to wiggle and wobble for a big leap at it. "She made a hit!" she cried triumphantly. "But fiddlesticks, it didn't help me any—I never could do anything like that!"

TRIP TO SOUTH EUROPE FOR THE DURANT, INC.

A novel social and entertainment has been arranged for the benefit of The Durant, Inc., in the shape of a trip to southern Europe and back in one evening. The trip is to be taken tomorrow in Bates Hall of the Boston Y. M. C. A. and a stop will be made in a city with a gala atmosphere and much song and music.

Flower girls and vendors of confections will wander through the throng, and throughout the time spent in the city the visitors will be entertained by strolling musicians, singers and dancers of various nationalities. One of the features will be the singing of verses of "America the Beautiful" by New England Conservatory students in English, French, Portuguese and Italian. The verse in Italian was a special translation by Mme. Jacchia.

MAINE D. A. R. SOCIETY ELECTS ITS OFFICIALS

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Then she wanted to know why I didn't try to have some fun with them, too. "Come with me," she said, "I'll show you how to do it."

And she marched right up to them and began to watch for a chance to get into the game. "Couldn't imagine how she was going to manage it."

Suddenly one of the marbles rolled quite close to her. "Now watch me," she whispered, and then she began to wiggle and wobble for a big leap at it. "She made a hit!" she cried triumphantly. "But fiddlesticks, it didn't help me any—I never could do anything like that!"

TRIP TO SOUTH EUROPE FOR THE DURANT, INC.

A novel social and entertainment has been arranged for the benefit of The Durant, Inc., in the shape of a trip to southern Europe and back in one evening. The trip is to be taken tomorrow in Bates Hall of the Boston Y. M. C. A. and a stop will be made in a city with a gala atmosphere and much song and music.

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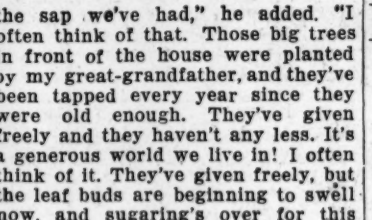
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Architecture Art Theaters Musical Events

Not the Front, Merely

VIEWING the business section of the average American city from a point of vantage, one is struck by the preponderance of unsightly walls of brick and concrete spotted with glaring painted signs. These walls constitute almost entirely the sides, backs and tops of buildings. The street fronts present varying degrees of architectural design, but these are often less visible from many important points of view than the less fortunately treated sides.

Why is so little attention paid to the design of all but street facades, since from nearly every angle architectural treatment of portions are seen in perspective in relation to adjacent sides? A gentleman for whom an architect was planning a building insisted against the advice of the architect upon having an elaborate brick and stone front but leaving the side and rear walls of plain common brick. The latter, he said, would not show much from the street and there was no need of spending money on them. At about this time the gentleman entertained at a social function and the architect was one of the guests. The architect appeared in full evening dress except that the entire back was of red flannel. The astonished and chagrined host demanded an explanation of such rudeness. The architect replied, "That is the way you want me to treat your building."

If buildings were considered more as a whole and all their exposed sides treated in relation to each other, they would individually express more architectural character and collectively would add much to the beauty of the city.

There are several reasons for this failure to consider the architectural treatment of so-called unimportant walls. One is habit. It is easy to follow the line of least resistance and do just what our neighbors do. A little logical reasoning and a little more pride in the appearance of our buildings and of our city would perhaps awaken us to demand a radical departure from this thoughtless, invidious habit, so destructive in its effects on our architecture.

Another reason is the argument of cost. Considerable economy and return on the investment usually demand the elimination of all unnecessary expense. Force of habit and lack of reasoning have caused side and rear walls to be considered unimportant and therefore any least improvement of them is considered an unnecessary expense. But the cost of harmonizing these walls need not be large. It is only a matter of good judgment in design, color and proper use of materials, and not necessarily the use of expensive materials and ornament.

For instance, if the street facades

are of a costly material such as stone, it would on many buildings be as if the expensive, heavy material all around. Returning the stone a short distance around the corner on the adjacent side; using on the rear walls a brick of color and quality harmonizing with the front, and the front grouping of windows and wall space; use of panel effects in brick; and continuing the important horizontal lines of the street sides by means of brick bands of a different color; these are a few ways in which a unified effect might be accomplished at comparatively small cost. The cost of carrying face brick around an entire building is largely the cost of the brick only, and often the difference over common brick is not large. A less expensive alternative is to use common brick on rear walls, matching as closely as possible in color and jointing the face brick. Again, street facades might well sacrifice some of their elaborate detail and the saving applied to improving the other walls, to the benefit of the building as a whole.

The argument is sure to arise that party walls will sometime be built against, so why give them any attention at all? No doubt a little expenditure as possible should be made on these, but the portions above existing adjacent structures should surely receive some consideration. What of their appearance after the many years they often remain exposed?

From the street, penthouses, chimneys, water towers and such projections above the roof, may not be conspicuous; but from the upper stories of surrounding buildings and from a distance they are very much in evidence. An excellent opportunity do they offer for striking architectural effects if judiciously designed. Signs of course cannot be dispensed with, but by considering the sign as part of the architectural design of the building it could be made to harmonize at least to some extent with the wall treatment.

If offices and rooms upon the rear sides of buildings looked out upon attractively designed walls instead of upon ugly ones, as they so often do nowadays, they might easily demand a higher rental. There remains the underlying element that good architecture is always sound investment, and good architecture means among other things the harmonious and unified treatment of every exposed portion of the building. The pride in ownership of a building that is beautiful and which architecturally and the satisfaction of having contributed to the beauty of the city are themselves reward for the effort; such pride, however, needs very much to be awakened before we can hope for better things.

ROLAND C. CHAPIN.

Southern States Art League

CHARLESTON, S. C., was chosen as the place for the seventh annual convention of the Southern States Art League in 1927, at the sixth annual meeting in the Museum of Fine Arts on Houston, Tex., which closed a three-day session March 6. Invitations by letter came from Gainesville, Fla., and Little Rock, Ark. The Carolina Art Association sent a delegate, Mrs. E. Pettigrew Verner of Charleston, who brought an invitation also from the Charleston Museum and won the vote of the delegates by a convincing speech.

T. R. Waring, secretary of the Carolina Art Association, was accordingly elected first vice-president in place of James Chillum Jr., who directed the exhibition and convention in Houston; and to succeed Mrs. J. C. Bradford of Nashville, whose term also expired. William P. Silva of Savannah, Chattanooga, and Carmel, Calif., were chosen second vice-president. A. C. Ford of Houston and Mrs. E. P. Verner of Charleston, directors, whose terms expired this year, were re-elected, while Miss Florence McIntyre of Memphis, Tenn., and Miss Bessie C. Lemly of Jackson, Miss., replaced two other retiring members. President Ellsworth Woodward of New Orleans, Miss Caroline Swaffield of Columbia, S. C., Mrs. M. L. Inman of Atlanta, Ga., and Mrs. Edgar O. Lovett of Houston remain in office.

Reports made at the meetings showed an increase in membership of more than 200 per cent during the year, and a bank balance more than double that at the close of the previous year, in spite of increased expenditures. A minimum budget was adopted, which the board of directors is authorized to increase to a maximum if revenues justify.

Three hundred and sixty-two entries by 141 artists were reported by the jury of selection and awards. Of these, 181 exhibited in the show, including five pieces of sculpture, seven miniatures, and three handicraft entries. Eight prizes were awarded, as follows:

Southern States Art League prize, \$100 for Southern landscape, to Mrs. A. Hull, Jackson, Miss., for "Golden Fog, Tampa Bay"; Museum of Fine Arts of Houston prize of \$100 for figure painting, to John Clark Fiddlen of New York for "Florence, Bobby's Nurse"; Houston Chronicle prize of \$25 for black and white drawing to Bertha Louise Hellman of Houston for "A Student"; Houston Chamber of Commerce prize of \$25 for miniature to Helen Cruikshank Davis for three miniatures; Houston Garden Club prize for flower painting to Elizabeth White of Sumter, S. C., for "Rhododendrons"; Ward Ford prize of \$25 for sculpture to Julian Rhodes Muech of Houston for "Patricio Gutierrez"; Thursday Morning Art Review Group prize of \$25 for water color to James Chillum Jr. for "The New Wing"; College Women's Club prize of \$25 to Catherine Carter Critcher of Washington, D. C., for "Portrait of an Artist."

A prize offered by Mr. and Mrs. John F. Dickson of Houston for the most popular picture will be awarded at the close of the balloting, March 14. Delegates were entertained with a reception and private view at the museum, and at luncheons given in the leading hotels by the Museum of Fine Arts of Houston and the Altrusa Club,

and at buffet suppers given by prominent citizens, while visits were made to the homes of several owners of valuable collections of paintings and to the Houston Library and Rice Institute. A. C. Ford was chairman of the committee which arranged the exhibition and convention, with Mrs. E. O. Lovett and James Chillum Jr. and a number of active sub-committees.

Speakers at the convention included Dr. W. J. Battle of Austin, Tex.; Miss Stella H. Shurtliff of Houston, and Mrs. E. P. Verner of Charleston. Among those who made reports and presided over sessions of the league were Mrs. E. O. Lovett and Mrs. J. C. Bradford. The jury of selection and awards was Mrs. Gertrude Roberts Smith, of New Orleans, Boyer Gonzales of Galveston, and James Chillum Jr. of Houston.

While the pictures will be sent out in two circuit exhibitions this year, the major circuit, made up of large canvases, will be sent to cities having museum facilities, while the minor circuit, which contains equally meritorious paintings of smaller size, will go to clubs and other bodies requesting exhibits to be shown where space is restricted. The jury for the circuit exhibitions was Mrs. E. S. Lauderdale of Dallas, President Woodward, and the secretary, Miss Edith Hutson. Clubs and other organizations desiring either of the Fourth Annual Circuit should apply to Miss Hutson at 7321 Panola Street, New Orleans, La.

Denver Art Museum

DENVER, Colo., March 6 (Special Correspondence)—In the main gallery of the Denver Art Museum, some of the works of Thomas Eakins, Warren Wheelock and Arnold Ronnebeck were placed on view recently.

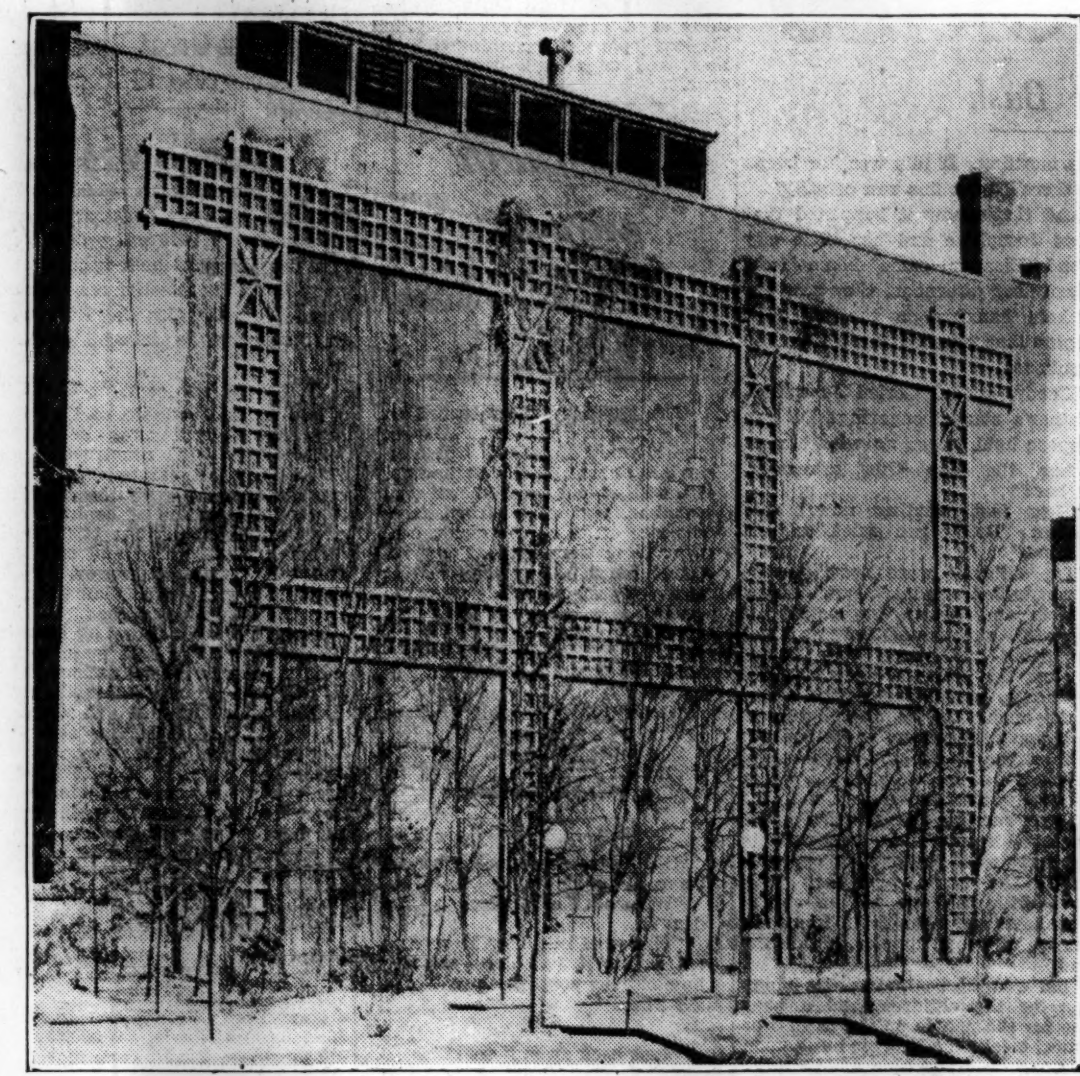
Thomas Eakins shows 27 paintings, mostly portraits and a half-dozen drawings of the human figure. The outstanding characteristic of his portraits is their somberness, both of color and expression. The background is dark, a sunless, lifeless darkness which emphasizes the figure, especially the head of the subject. While the attention is attracted to the face, the expression there, both on the men and the women, is as somber as the background. Even in his pictures, representing interior scenes, such as a mother and her child, or a cowboy singing in the ranch-house, the effect is somber.

About the most cheerful picture is a portrait of Benjamin Eakins, father of the artist. This is only a head and shoulders portrait, but the subject's expression is so kindly and friendly that the beholder might be tempted to smile back at him. It is interesting, however, to note that in spite of the somberness of the pictures, they are not depressing. Their dignity and restraint prevent that.

Warren Wheelock has about a dozen sculptured pieces and half as many paintings. In both phases of his work, he breaks away from the convention in his manner of handling the subject. The other pictures on view are "Woman at the Window," "Mountain Landscape," "Bather," "Sunday Afternoon" (a picture of a family picnicking) and "Girl in a Red Dress." His coloring is soft and mellow, with here and there a soft mist over all.

Possibly his sculptured pieces give more pleasure. His medium is wood, brass and bronze. Here his avoid-

AN EXISTING DULL WALL MADE INTERESTING



The Lattice of Firm, Restrained Design, Breaks Up the Vast Monotonous Expanse of Red Brick Into Six Main Areas, These in Turn Being Given Variety by the Individual Character of the Vines and Foreground Trees. Even in Winter This Wall is Now Pleasing; in Summer It Seems a Hanging Garden.

ance of details gives a restful effect rather than one of crudeness. A charming piece is that of Mary Ann, a child about 6 or 7. The head is delicately polished redwood, mounted on a black base and shows the delightful chubbiness of childhood.

In some of the other pieces, such as the "Chinese Poetess" and Lincoln, the wood is unpolished. The absence of detail allows the beauty of the grain to be emphasized.

Arnold Ronnebeck has about a dozen pieces, most of them showing a tendency to emphasize curves and straight lines. In his portraits in bas-relief and in mask and in bust, he does not do this, however, but where he is trying to express an idea he does. For instance, his model of "Grief" or "Dancer," are more geometrical than natural.

While in his piece done in brass, and entitled "A London Wedding," he has been able to catch the tone of a fashionable wedding just by using the geometric treatment, it is an idea expressed, not a portrait of a man and a woman.

The last two weeks in March the Business Men's Art Club will have its annual exhibition at Chapel House.

Albuquerque Exhibit

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (Special Correspondence)—In the Indian Room of the picturesque Franciscan hotel were recently exhibited recent paintings and etchings by New Mexico artists.

Having perhaps the quickest appeal were Van Soelen's "Santa Fe Hillside," a summer picture with adobe houses lending the southwestern atmosphere and sunlight effects on the trees, and "Chili Time," both oils. Among Van Soelen's water colors "The Buffalo Dance" had perhaps the greatest appeal.

Porsaking the ruggedness and vastness of the scenery—points which most New Mexico artists emphasize—for the gentler aspects of the landscape, Sheldon Parsons has done

some interesting work. Although the plaques shown by Olive Rush, the only woman exhibitor, are of conventional design they have much feeling and color.

William Penhallow Henderson's portraits have a vividness which make an instant effect. Applegate and Nordfeldt are represented by landscapes which are distinct departures from the older and more conventional forms of painting. The wood-block prints of Gustave Baumann strike, many of them, a human, and often a humorous note. Most of them touch a Mexican note.

The Photoplay Makers

HOLLYWOOD, March 6 (Special Correspondence)—The Joseph M. Schenck organization has settled in its new home at the Pickford-Fairbanks studio and the various picture-making units are working on plans for unprecedented production activity, reflecting the general prosperity and feeling of optimism now apparent throughout the motion picture industry.

Ancient Tripoli is being rebuilt on the island of Catalina, off the California coast, to be used in the filming of James Cruze's forthcoming picture "Old Ironsides." The city is being constructed according to old engravings and woodcuts as it was in 1804. The filming of the picture will start at the end of this month.

"Mantrap," a new novel by Sinclair Lewis which is not yet off the press, is to be made into a film by Paramount next month. The direction will be in the hands of Victor Fleming.

With Conrad Nagel and Edith Roberts in the leading roles, Jess Robbins has started direction of "Old Ironsides." The city is a novel, for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. The screen adaptation was made by the author. Gwenn Lee, George Fawcett, Eddie Gribbon, and Gertrude Benet are in the cast.

"The Clinging Vine," adapted for the screen from Zella Sears' musical

comedy, is to be Leatrice Joy's next starring picture under Cecil de Mille's management. Jetta Gouda's first two starring stories are called "Her Man" and "Fighting Love," the latter by Rosita Forbes.

British Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Eng., March 1.—The annual Shakespeare Birthday Festival is announced to commence at Stratford-on-Avon on April 12, and will last for five weeks. "Coriolanus" is to be the birthday play given by the Stratford Company, on April 23. Other plays chosen are "The Merry Wives of Windsor," "Henry IV" (Part 2), "Richard II," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "The Merchant of Venice," and "Romeo and Juliet."

A modern comedy by Ernest Denry called "Summer Lightning" will be produced shortly at the Comedy Theatre, London.

Adele and Fred Astaire will be seen in London soon at the Empire Theatre, in "Lady Be Good."

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An adaptation of a play by Louis Verneuil which is called "The Snow Man" will be seen in London soon.

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PORTLAND, OREGON

Mr. Verbrughen Returns to Minneapolis Symphony

MINNEAPOLIS, March 13 (Special Correspondence)—With Henri Verbrughen once more in charge, the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra proved at its latest concert that it is at the apex of its interpretative powers. Mr. Verbrughen conducted with all his accustomed vigor, especially in the Franck Symphony. His conception of this composition has undergone some changes since it was last heard, for the outlines were softened, the contrasts were made sharper, something of the solemn religious grandeur had given place to sentiments more definitely human in their appeal. In this reading Franck did not impress one as an austere prophet, for Mr. Verbrughen found something that bordered on the realm reserved for the pure romantics. Even the magnificent declaration of faith in the opening movement contained far more of worldly exultation than religious ecstasy.

This symphony, with the overture to Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," Moussorgsky's "Prelude to Knovitchina" and the Brahms Concerto for piano in B flat minor, constituted the program. An extremely beautiful reading of the Moussorgsky selection made a fine impression; this performance was the outstanding feature of the program that will rank with the best we have heard here this season, from the standpoint of interpretation.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the soloist, played with romantic distinction. Whether his conception of this Brahms concerto conveyed to the composer's intentions could be called into question, for the staid, vigorous quality we usually associate with Brahms' music in the larger forms was altogether absent. While never saccharine, it was undoubtedly sweet; Mozartian in the lightness and brightness of the last movement, more romantic than Schumann in the slow movement, and never by any chance was any part of it developed along broad, impressive lines.

Florence Austral, the dramatic soprano from the Antipodes, made a first appearance here last night, substituting for Rosa Ponselle. Mme. Austral immediately won for herself a place in the affections of Minneapolis music lovers. She was one of the greatest voices in the world, sings dramatic arias with tremendous power, and is very good in purely lyrical pieces. Her German was poor, a weakness that can be remedied.

Wagner Program by Detroit Orchestra

DETROIT, March 13 (Special Correspondence)—The much-anticipated Wagner program, with Margaret Matzenauer as soloist, scheduled for the thirteenth part of Detroit Symphony Orchestra concerts, March 13 and 14, did not quite fulfill expectations. There was a seeming lassitude in both conductor and men and a baffling mezzo-voice effect throughout the evening. Mr. Gabrilowitsch did not conduct with his usual keenness, which perhaps is not surprising when one considers that he is carrying on at least two careers simultaneously, each all that the average artist can

AMUSEMENTS

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Opening Wed. Eve. Mar. 24
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A New Comedy by J. A. H. J.

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Wm. HODGE
America's Inimitable Star
In His Great Laughing Success
THE JUDGE'S HUSBAND
Evenings at 8:20—Mats. at 2:30

SELWYN
THEATRE, 424 St. W. of Bay
Twice Daily 2:15-8:30

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
The Black Pirate
Photography in Technicolor

La Boheme
JOHN GILBERT
LILLIAN GISH
KING VIDOR'S
PRODUCTION
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER picture
Seats Today's Mat. \$1.00
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THE NEW TRIUMPH!
ON BROADWAY
REX INGRAM'S
MARE NOSTRUM
(OUR SEA)
By Ithaca. Allie Terry—Antonio Moreno
CRITERION Broadway, 44th St.
All Seats Reserved. Mat. Prices 50c & \$1.00

LOS ANGELES
Motion Pictures
TO TWICE DAILY 8:15
KING VIDOR'S
"BIG PARADE"
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER picture
JOHN GILBERT—Renée Adoree
SID GRAUMAN PRODUCE

THEATRE
BOSTON
Twice Daily 1:15-8:30
The King Vidor's Picture of
LAURENCE STALLINGS' GREAT STORY

BIG PARADE
Starring JOHN GILBERT
with RENEE ADOREE
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Production
Engagements in Other Cities:
Theatre, New York
Garlick Theatre, Chicago
Aldine Theatre, Philadelphia
Shubert Theatre, Cincinnati
Pitt Theatre, Pittsburgh
Shubert Theatre, Cincinnati
Wilkes Theatre, San Francisco
Grauman's Egyptian, Los Angeles

To Our Readers

Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Music News and Reviews

handle. Another consideration was the unfortunate make-up of the program, which follows:

"Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg"
"Götterdämmerung" Prelude to Act III
Siegfried's Rhine Journey
"Das Rheingold"
Entrance of the Gods into Walhalla
"Tristan und Isolde" Isolde's Narrative
"Tristan und Isolde"
Prelude and Love-Death
"Siegfried"
"Götterdämmerung"
Brünnhilde's Immolation

Individually each excerpt is a masterpiece, but Mr. Gabrilowitsch did not manage his contrasts so effectively as in previous Wagnerian programs, for instance, Siegfried's Rhine Journey and the Entrance of the Gods are too closely allied in substance and treatment not to suffer from what seems to be a recapitulation of one in the other in many of the former was written many years after the latter and thus make for tedium. Then again, after the slow, soft ending of the Love-Death, the Forest Murmurs carried along in much the same trend. True, because of the lack of color was due to the inertia of the orchestra, and, while there was much that was thoroughly enjoyable about its playing, there was that which sent the listener home with the tantalizing thought that perhaps he was failing in receptivity.

The spotlight centered, of course, on Mme. Matzenauer, so well cast in the mold of the Wagner heroines. To her went the honors of the evening and they were well deserved, for she was magnificent in her dramatic intelligence and that power of visualization possessed by so few. However, in justice to Gabrilowitsch one must mention the "Meistersinger" Prelude and the fine orchestral support for the singer, which was worthy of high praise.

Portland Symphony Orchestra's Season

PORTLAND, Ore., March 9 (Special Correspondence)—The current season of the Portland Symphony Orchestra was brought to a close at the public auditorium last night when 3500 Portland music lovers rose to pay tribute to William van Hoogstraten, as he laid down his baton at the close of the Beethoven Seventh Symphony, for the remarkable work he has done in rejuvenating the Portland organization.

The season, in retrospect, has had its ups and downs. There were a few disappointments, but taken as a whole, Mr. van Hoogstraten's regime has advanced the Portland Symphony Orchestra in a truly extraordinary manner. He has seen

AMUSEMENTS

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"The best spectacle staged in Chicago in this generation."
John Meehan and James W. Elliott's
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Universally Acclaimed One of the Finest
Dancing and Singing Shows the Stage Has Ever Known
Mats. Sat. & Sun. 2:30
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MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT
A REAL SENSATION—THE
STUDENT PRINCE
Company of 100—30 Dancing Girls
60—Male Chorus—60 Curtain at 8:10

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America's Inimitable Star
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THE JUDGE'S HUSBAND
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the season through without once losing faith in his men.

The past season was the most successful from all angles in the history of the Portland Symphony Society. Hundreds of people were turned away from the concerts during the latter half of the season. Hundreds of advance orders for seats are now on the books for next season, which calls for a 50 per cent increase in the number of tickets. The orchestra made its first out-of-town appearance under Mr. van Hoogstraten, March 1, in Aberdeen, Wash. This event attracted an audience of 1200 people from all parts of Gray's Harbor County. The program consisted of the Tchaikovsky "Pathétique," the Grainger "Country Derry," the Bach "Air," the Chabrier "España," and the Wagner "Tannhäuser."

Last night's performance opened with the tone poem of Richard Strauss, "Don Juan." This work was creditably performed, despite its difficulties. The limitations of the personnel necessitated deletion of certain parts. The piece was remarkably well received.

Ignaz Friedman made his first appearance on the Pacific coast at this performance. His solo number was the Tchaikovsky piano Concerto No. 1, in B-flat minor.

The Beethoven Seventh was executed with considerable dash. Mr. van Hoogstraten gave it a graceful reading. Fortunately, the audience withheld its applause until the end of the last movement, and the unity of the work was thus retained.

Universal plans to have Charles Gilpin, the Negro actor who played the title role in O'Neill's "Emperor Jones," enact the part of Uncle Tom in a film production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer is about to make a film version of "There You Are," the novel by F. Hugh Herbert, the British writer. Jess Robbins will direct and the cast will include George Fawcett, Joan Crawford and Gwen Lee.

Paramount is bringing out a new director, John Waters. He has been assisting Ernst Lubitsch and Raoul Walsh. His first production will be an adaptation of Zane Grey's story, "The Deer Drive."

Ramona Novaro's next starring picture will be "Bellamy the Magnificent." Hobart Henley will direct it and the cast will include Willard Louis.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

Chin's
46th ST. Theat. W. of Bay. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
The Laugh
Sensation
IS ZAT SO?
LYCEUM THEATRE, W. 45 St. Eves. 8:30
Mats

THE HOME FORUM

Mr. Hazlitt on the New Books

IT SURPRISED Mr. Hazlitt, nearly a hundred years ago, to observe how generally his contemporaries confined their reading to new books, not because they had read the old ones, but because they were old.

"If I have not read a book before," said he, "it is, to all intents and purposes, new to me, whether it was printed yesterday or three hundred years ago. . . . But many people would as soon think of putting on old armor, as of taking up a book not published within the last month, or year at the utmost."

So he set himself to think about this behavior, "the rage manifested by the greater part of the world for reading New Books," and made an essay for the Monthly Magazine that is still pertinent to a like expression of selectivity in the world of readers, though, for that very reason, few are likely to read it. And there are far more books published at the same time to demand such attention as they can get, though Mr. Hazlitt, nearly a hundred years ago, thought that "books have been so multiplied in our days (like the Vanity Fair of knowledge), and we have made such progress beyond ourselves in some points, that it seems at first glance as if we had monopolized every possible advantage, and the rest of the world must be left destitute and in darkness. This is the cockneyism (with leave be it spoken) of the nineteenth century. There is a tone of smartness and piquancy in modern writing, to which former examples may, in one sense, appear flat and pedestrian. . . . There is a style in one age that does not fall in with the taste of the public in another, as it requires greater effeminacy and softness, greater severity or simplicity, greater force or refinement."

One wonders what characteristics Mr. Hazlitt would think the taste of the public requires of authors in this twentieth century.

It is interesting to read an old essay on a subject that remains contemporary, and note how differently some of its aspects would now be regarded. Here the condition is still present, unlikely, as one attempts to imagine the future, to disappear while widespread reading encourages a small minority of men and women to produce books. And it is plain to be seen that if readers in general took to reading books for pleasure, there would be little excuse or invitation for new books to get written or published, except on technical subjects.

It is now several centuries since the printing press has been reading a part of every day experience, and no books intrinsically more interesting are likely to be written than have been written already; but the books of the past, as Hazlitt wrote, do not "affect present interests, or amuse present fancies, or excite present passions, or fall in with the public egotism in any way." It remains true now as it used to be then that "a modern work is especially adapted to our direct experience, and

to well-known subjects; it is part and parcel of the world around us, and is drawn from the same sources as our daily thoughts. There is, therefore, so far, a natural or habitual sympathy between us and the literature of the day, though this is a different consideration from the circumstance of novelty."

One might go far, granting sufficient ingenuity of argument and knowledge of fiction, in analysis of this dictum, and feel confident that a good many novels now being read do not actually appeal to the direct experience of a large body of readers, nor derive from the same source as their daily thoughts; certainly one hopes not—but that the contemporary novelist does, for the most part, assume to mirror some aspect of contemporary living gives the average new book a distinctive, part-and-parcel kind of interest in comparison with preceding novels. Even so, one must generalize, omitting the so-called historical novels (and admitting that many readers, for example, enjoy Sabatini who would never think of experimenting with Dumas), and be left a little uncertain whether the "mere circumstance of novelty" which found whole schools of fiction, each giving way to the next as novelty is exhausted, is not the most potent element in the demand of readers for new books.

Fashions change in books as in clothes, and each new fashion derives from this very desire for novelty combined with a follow-the-leader tendency that has also long been noted by students of human behavior. The best-seller, whose secret has so often been sought, is perhaps simply a result of novelty plus this human tendency. And it still stands, one may believe, that the old book seems somehow as Hazlitt held, to have been read because so many other people have read it.

"What is it to me," he asks, "that another—that hundreds or thousands have in all ages read a work? Is it on this account the less likely to give me pleasure, because it has delighted so many others? Or can I taste this pleasure by proxy? Or am I in any degree the wiser for their knowledge? Yet this might appear to be the inference. The having read the work may be said to act on us by sympathy, and the knowledge which so many other persons have of its contents deadens our curiosity and interest altogether. We set aside the book as one on which others have made up their minds for us (as if we really could have ideas in their heads), and are quite on the alert for the next new work, teeming hot from the press, which we shall be the first to read, criticize, and pass an opinion on."

But in describing the attitude of the reader to the new book, our essayist of a hundred years ago seems quaint in the modern reading. "Oh, delight," says he (in some vigor of scorn for such delight), "To cut open the leaves, to inhale the fragrance of the scarcely dry paper, to examine the type, to see who is the printer (which is some clue to the value that is set upon the work), to launch one into regions of thought and invention never trod till now, and to explore characters that never met a human eye before—this is a luxury worth sacrificing a dinner party, or a few hours of a spare morning to. Who, indeed, when the work is critical and full of expectation, would venture to dine out, or to face a coterie of blue-stockings in the evening, without having gone through this ordeal, or at least without having turned over a few of the first pages, while dressing, to be in a position to say that the beginning does not promise much, or to tell the name of the heroine?"

I dare say there are still coterie that concern themselves with criticism of the new books, but they do not color the age we live in sufficiently to attract the notice of an essayist; and more than one generalization might be made about the attitude of the public (using the word inclusively for purchasers and readers of the new books) toward the modern product of authorship, more or less commercialized, and commerce, not altogether without idealism, for books are sometimes published that seem to promise little financial return. But gone in large degree is the need of a paper cover, and perhaps altogether the old-time pleasure in using that instrument. Few, indeed (I suspect), inhale the ink, examine the type, or look to see who is the "printer." And although, writing today, Hazlitt could not doubt find cause for respect of the general reading public, yet it would hardly be of just the kind that gave him material a hundred years ago.

"It is curious," said he, "that, in an age when the most universally-admitted claim to public distinction is literary merit, the attaining of this distinction is almost a sure title to public contempt and obloquy. They cry you up, because you are unknown, and do not excite their jealousy; and run you down, when you have thus distinguished you, out of envy and spleen at the very idol they have set up. At first, they think only of the pleasure or advantage they receive; but on reflection, they are mortified, at the superiority implied in this involuntary concession, and are determined to be even with you by the very first opportunity."

Not thus do we (odd composite of book readers) regard our author; and Hazlitt, observing us, would I think find it no longer a current fashion to assume interest in literature, though those who make it have their share of that distinction of curiosity which attaches to all public entertainers. What he would find might provide matter for another speculation.

High Thoughts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
The man of noble thoughts whose path is the way of virtue, lives beautifully in a sordid world.

His relationships have the fragrance of lotus flowers which lift themselves royally from the murky waters.

Dorothy Rowe.

Stones of a City

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is not a jeweler.
But one—that I have known—
Who of the twelve precious gems
Could show me every stone.

They will brood and mutter,
But they cannot call
Apocalyptic jewels
By their right names at all.

Sapphire, emerald, topaz,
And amethyst—oh, yes;
But chrysoprase and beryl
Are very hard to guess.

Jacinth and sardonyx,
Chrysolite and sard,
Chalcedony and jasper,
That were too hard.

In a shop on Fifth Avenue,
They looked askance at me,
And pushed the tray past for one
In diamonds to see.
But in a place of curios
Off Third Avenue,
A thin, old fellow
All their names knew.

Trembling, he lifted
A pearl—a grain's weight—
"A very precious pearl," he said—
"This is a date.
All the twelve others,
Their names of light,
No one above his breath
Can speak aright."

Just off Third Avenue
Is a dark room
Filled with the train's roar
And the trestle's gloom—
There through the uproar
Glowed the whispered names;
I hear, through the names,
Burned the twelve flames.

Isabel Fisk Conant.

The Tip of Finistère

In promising sunshine we started
to the westernmost tip of France.
... England has a Land's End and
France another, Finistère, names
for their westernmost headlands
coming down from the days when
the earth was believed flat.

Everybody, toute le monde was
coming into Quimper that forenoon;
leading ponies, leading pink pigs,
sitting high on two-wheeled carts,
two and three on a seat. Velvet
ribbons were flying, coils bobbing.
Carts were in groups of seven or
eight as if they had started
together. All were full with
butter baskets and small produce.
We met the carts in climbing a
fifteen kilometre hill toward Douar-
enez. Through dark pines and yellow-
blossoming gorse, again we were
near the sea, but at a town set
high above its inlet. There was an
ideal place to look down at the
sardine boats and all the attendant
industry. The fisherman in Douar-
enez walked the streets in rose-
pink trousers and round coats of
rough linen. Hardly had we
grasped this astonishing color when
a group of men clad in brilliant
ochre, with black felt hats pulled
down over their eyes, came by, strid-
ing along in shoes wooden shoes of
great size. Why should men al-
ways wear sombre hues? In Douar-
enez they blossomed as the rose,
not one, not ten, but a whole town
of them, lighting up the street with
their brilliance.

We gazed down to see a boat
load of sardines—the town record
is two million this year—a silvery
tonnage handled by rose-pink men.
An ochre group would have been
lost, and silver. The imagination
reaches out for such a color combina-
tion. . . .
We came into Auderne, with
broad ways, blue water, and many
yaws manned by standing rowers.
Long, sky-blue seines were being
landed from piers to dry in the sun.
There were knots and groups of
old mariners and fishermen—one is
never confused with the other. They
all had shrewd, seafaring eyes and
were clad in bright ochre linen and
had trouser legs as big as skirts.

A tambour de ville, the town crier,
was rolling his lively drum and
calling out an auction. We ate in
a glassed-in terrace and saw the
auction and when we started the
car, which had been standing on
the quay, two old ochre-clad men
came from basking in the sun to
tell us how to get on the bridge.

They wanted to talk and have news
to tell their cronies. One would get
his shoulders in the window and
the other would say: "sh-sh" to
him and pull him out. Then in
would come another blue beret and
he would gallantly tell us the turns
to take.

Wind-driven hills looked down
upon the sea. The distorted oaks
and the flat-topped pines grew fewer.
A squat, square tower with a dome
on it, St. Tugen's, was strange
looking, lying down by the sea, to
belong to the mythical land of Is.
Black windmills, bare armed,
stood on low cones, outlined against
the sky. Trees ceased. We came
to a sandy beach where strong,
black-capped women and ochre-clad
men were gathering seaweed. They
carried the slippery, yellow, ribbon-
like weed, heavy and sodden, in
stretchers to carts, fighting with the
sea for fertility for their fields.
Advancing on the headland, a few
sheep sheltered in small fields be-
hind intricate stone walls, monu-
ments of toil, patterning the green
fields. The bare houses crept
close to the great north wind, and
in wind-driven hamlets. They had
strong quoins up the edges and
reversed corbels, were laid over the
slates to hold them down in the
plowing wind. These low cottages
had no windows and their doors
were on the side away from the sea.
The stones of their walls were
chained down. . . .
The road stopped. It was Fin-
istère.

Underfoot, the spongy green
looked like grass but it was dwarfed
furze. We beat our way to the
edge of the cliff and saw the ever-
driving surf and the snarling waves.
Two low lighthouses were on spray-
hidden rocks, beyond the white
area of breakers which shimmered
and spread, gathering and break-
ing. . . . This is . . . the coast
of the Breton prayer: "Help us, our
boat is so small; the sea is so great."
—Elizabeth Shackleton, in "Tour-
ing Through France."



Six Remaining Columns of Temple of Jupiter at Baalbek (Heliopolis)

Round About the "Sleeping Ute"

The west window looks out upon a
canyon. Its perpendicular walls are
smoky gray stone. A leaden gray
sky arches it and across the asphal-
tine of its floor, black, blue, purple,
green and brown mushrooms bob
about in a mist of foggy rain. Now
and then a mushroom disappears into
one of the many openings in the
man-made canyon's walls there are
and go scurrying off through the rain.
One watching knows that under the
animated mushrooms there are peo-
ple hurrying about their daily affairs,
and that behind the openings in the
man-made canyon's walls there are
other people—all busy about some-
thing which interests them. But the
watcher's speculations at this season
of the year are rarely concerned with
people, and she is journeying out
through the gray walls, across three
states, to the mouth of Pipe Creek
Canyon at the foot of the trail to the
Mesa. Who will don boots and leather
jacket and join the expedition?

For days a sun-tipped March wind
has been rolling the white blanket
back from the lower edges of the
side hills. But winter, as if not to be
forced from the scene against its will
by so boisterous a newcomer has sent
forth a chill warning to the hiker
and low, and behold, where yesterday
were trickling rills and soft oozy
earth, today there is silence and hard
frozen ground. But spring has left its
mark. The dark earthy patches zig-
zagging up the mountainside now
urge us to a climb. And what an ad-
venture to look upon the Mesa while
it is still asleep and satisfy ourselves
that beauty in slumber is quite as in-
spiring as beauty awake! The horses
take the familiar trail a trifle reluc-
tantly. No wild carrot nor succulent
skunk cabbage yet beckons to them
along its way. But the bronze green
spruce trees point tapering fingers
to tell their cronies. One would get
lost in the maze of their branches, to
follow their mute invitation to "look
up."

Marching silently down to meet the
travelers come the aspen trees in
their slender bare arms stretching
out to the intriguing clear sunshine,
the while their feet are hidden in
snow. Here where last summer there
was a revel in the beauty of the ferns
and undergrowth the way must now
be taken with utmost care, walking
and leading the horses a part of the
time.

Arrived at the farther edge of the
grove far, far, far below the Do-
gones River drowsing a gleaming silver
land about two tiny log ranch houses
whose invisible chimneys are sending
up wisps of pale blue smoke. From
here they climb slowly on foot leav-
ing the horses with reins thrown over
the obliging arm of the quaking
aspen. March may have visited the
valley but the mesa has not yet
opened its door to spring, and he who
picks the lock to enter unbidden by
her Mayday must pay a ransom
in physical effort. Gaining "The
Point" the travelers come out on top
of the mountain, breathless and tin-
gling, eager for the view across the
canyon.

"The Sleeping Ute!" Motionless as
always, his form clad in a robe of
deepest blue, lies stretched majesti-
cally across the white couch of the
intervening table-lands, outlined
against the paler blue of the sky.
Does he dream of the days when the
voices of a happy people dwelling in
the cliffs of the mauve and blue pin-
tion covered canyons at his feet rang

through the clear air? The La Platas
on our left, glistering white, spark-
lingly serene, offer no solution to our
query. Indeed voices are quite out of
place in the presence of slumbering
majesty. A white and gold stillness
envelops the venerable spruce and
pine trees stretching away to the lake,
the salt ground, and the "drift fence."
These forest friends neither sigh
nor chuckle. They merely seem to
breathe. They do not even sway as if
to greet the visitors, but stand aloof
as if waiting the order of an unseen
commander to break into motion.
Turquoise skies, an undimmed sun
striking every color of the spectrum
from the snow crystals clinging to
motionless spruce boughs. Blue and
lavender shadows in the canyons. And
the footprints of a coyote in the
snow! No other sign of any living
creature. Now it is plain that all the
beauty of this blue, and white, and
gold mountain-top world is being
saved for the fields of glorious Colo-
rado columbines which the June sun
will call forth in a few short weeks!

Hidden safely under the snow in
the heart of the columbine lies the
vision of all this beauty of form and
color.

Peter Pigeon

The pigeons dwell in Pimlico; they
mingle in the street;
They flutter at Victoria around the
horses' feet;
They fly to meet the royal trains
as they pass the Tower;
And strut to meet their sovereign
on strips of scarlet balm;
But Peter, Peter Pigeon, salutes his
cradle days.

The pigeons build in Bloomsbury;
they rear their classic homes
Where pedants clamber able steps
to search forgotten tomes;
They haunt Ionic capitals with
learned lullabies
And each laments in anapests and
in lambic cries;
But Peter, Peter Pigeon, how
sleepily he sighs!

The pigeons walk the Guildhall;
they dress in civic taste
With amplitude of mayoral chain
and aldermanic waist;
They bow their grey emphatic
heads, their topknots rise and fall.

They cluster in the courtyard
at their midday dinner call;
But Peter, Peter Pigeon, he nods
beneath his shawl.

The pigeons brood in Battersea;
while yet the dawn is dark
They ready aubade ripples in the
plane-trees round the park;
A brave and comely band,
Till night decays their coral feet,
their voices low and bland;
But Peter, Peter Pigeon, his feet are
in his hand.

—Helen Parry Eden, in "Coal and Candlelight."

Yielding to Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY hundreds of years ago there lived in the countries of Greece and Rome peoples who were highly cultivated in art and literature—in fact, in all branches of learning. These also had what they doubtless felt to be a very advanced religion. Their form of worship, however, consisted of praying and sacrific-
ing to a numerous company of mythological gods, some of whom they believed to be endowed with very great power, and others they supposed to be less powerful. They also believed that their gods controlled the universe in which they lived, as certainly as they believed in their own existence. However, the fact that even thousands of people believed in these false gods could not transport the latter from the imagi-
nary realm of unreality and make them real.

Christians of today, if they ever give such things a thought, look back through the long years with sur-
prised and pitying eye, perhaps wonder-
ing how educated people could have been so beclouded with igno-
rance and superstition. There must have been in those distant times some
who caught a ray of light, and be-
gan to realize that all this my-
thology was false; and they probably
did not have a very pleasant time
when they made the discovery, for
the world as a rule dislikes being told it
has made a mistake. But in spite of
the world's resistance, people began
to accept the fact that the whole
theory of mythology, with its many
personal deities, was a figment of the
imagination, and that such beings did
not exist at all.

Today, the world in general is
quite convinced of material condi-
tions as fixed facts, and still believes
that the evidence of the physical
senses is accurate, though startling
facts are bringing to light, with un-
questionable assurance, that these
senses are by no means reliable. Up-
held by sense-testimony is the the-
ory that sin, disease, and death are
facts; that sin and disease may be,
perhaps, temporarily mitigated, but
that eventually death must win. Just
as there came a day when the discov-
ery was made that the gods of my-
thology were not what they had been
believed to be, so there came a day
when it dawned on human conscious-
ness that the physical senses, which
testify to the reality of sin, sick-
ness, and death, are not what they
have claimed to be. It was Mary
Baker Eddy who, in this age, made
the great discovery that these seem-
ing realities are not really founded on
any probable fundamental fact. In the
Christian Science textbook, "Science
and Health with Key to the Scrip-
tures," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 435,

"The heathen gods of mythology con-
trolled war and agriculture as much
as nerves control sensation or mus-
cles measure strength;" and it is be-
coming more and more apparent to
students of Christian Science that
there are no more facts to uphold one
theory than there are to uphold the
other. Their great Example, Christ
Jesus, overcame the evidence of sin,
disease, and death by destroying the
false beliefs which seemed to support
the evidence. He could not have de-
stroyed what is real, because that
which is real must of necessity be
eternal, and it is impossible to anni-
hilate that which is eternal. One of
Jesus' last loving commands to his
followers, after the resurrection and
before the ascension, was given in
these words: "Go ye into all the
world, and preach the gospel to every
creature. . . . And these signs shall
follow them that believe: In my name
shall they cast out devils; they shall
speak with new tongues; they shall
take up serpents; and if they drink
any deadly thing, it shall not hurt
them; they shall lay hands on the
sick, and they shall recover." This
command was faithfully obeyed by
those early followers, whose faith and
understanding gave them dominion
over different forms and types of sin
and disease; and even death itself
yielded to the power of Truth through
their understanding and application
of it.

In every age and in every clime
Jesus' commands are as binding on
his followers as they were nine-
teen hundred years ago. Mrs. Eddy
in this age has opened a practical way
to obey them through her discovery of
the Science of being, Christian Sci-
ence, the study and application of the
rules of which enable all to under-
stand and demonstrate Christian
healing, that is, to prove in some
measure the allness of God, good,
and the consequent nothingness and
unreality of that which is not good,
namely, sin, disease, and death.

Evil conditions may seem very real.
Sometimes to mortals they may seem
to be the only real; and it takes per-
sistent effort to lift thought above
the shadows to get into the clear
light of Truth, where man is seen as
God's perfect child. Christian Sci-
ence is dispersing the shadows of
material sense and destroying super-
stition in all its forms; and the stu-
dent of Christian Science echoes
Mrs. Eddy's words, as found in the
Christian Science textbook (p. 339),
"As the mythology of pagan Rome
has yielded to a more spiritual idea
of Deity, so will our material ori-
es yield to spiritual ideas, until
in the finite gives place to the infinite,
sickness to health, sin to holiness,
and God's kingdom comes in earth,
as it is in heaven."

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Circulation of Teachers Urged to Break Down Class Distinctions

London, Eng. Special Correspondence

THE elevation—if it is an elevation—of Dr. Cyril Norwood, the master of Marlborough College, to the headship of Harrow School came as no surprise to those who were familiar with the admirable work which Dr. Norwood had done at Marlborough and with his splendid gifts as a schoolmaster. Dr. Norwood's career is one of exceptional interest. Educated at a day school and proceeding thence to Oxford, where he attained high honors, he first turned his attention to the Civil Service, in the examination for which he was placed first out of a large number of candidates. But the Civil Service was no home for a man of his ability and individuality, and he quickly left it to become sixth-form master at Leeds Grammar School. His next move was to be headmaster of another large day school, the grammar school at Bristol, which he quickly raised to a high pitch of excellence. Thence he was promoted to Marlborough where the record of scholastic successes achieved under his direction has been surpassed by that of no other school in the country. And now Harrow is to be congratulated on securing one who is bound to make his mark in a society where, if report speaks true, the intellectual

standard might conceivably be higher than it is.

This rapid upward flight of a scholar who owes nothing apparently to early circumstances is an encouragement to all who uphold the ideal of the career open to talent. And it is not out of place to remark that Dr. Norwood is a layman—the first layman indeed to be the head of Harrow—and that his academic training has been in the strictest classical tradition. But apart from all this there are one or two considerations that force themselves upon the reflective thought. While congratulating Dr. Norwood, and still more the school which he is to govern in the future, one is inclined to wish that men of his type and caliber would sometimes remain in the day schools of the country. They are on the whole more needed there than in the great public boarding schools.

Powerful Attraction

So powerful is the attraction of these better schools with their beautiful buildings, their gracious amenities, and their high traditions that they tend to draw into their orbit not only some of the finest scholars that they themselves educate but the ablest products of the day schools as well. Dr. Norwood is by no means the only example of one

thus translated. The late Bishop of Oxford, another fine schoolmaster who went from the headship of Winchester to the episcopal bench, also came from one of the smaller schools. And there have been others. But unfortunately the movement has always been in one direction. There has been no reversal of the current. But what is to be desired above all things is the atmosphere of education is a good circulation.

The big public schools have done great service to education. They have to a large extent carried on the Hellenic tradition of freedom, initiative, and self-government. If they have not altogether developed the other important side, the sense of intellectual responsibility, that is perhaps the fault of society rather than their own. But they are on the whole the apogee of the educational system in this country. This is perhaps a position difficult to avoid. But in spite of this they can render another great service to education, and so to the country, if they can inspire some of their pupils, who feel the call to teaching, to take service in the grammar schools and municipal secondary schools. In such a sphere they would have much to learn as well as much to teach.

For the weakness of these newer and less famous schools is that they do not attract the devotion of quite the same type of man as do the wealthier foundations. The actual instruction is said to be better in them. It may be so, but whosever holds fast to what I believe to be an axiom—that we can only be really educated by educated men and takes a wide and liberal view of education—will understand what I mean. And I feel strongly that the country needs more than ever now in her state schools not mere teachers, but men of individuality and distinction and ideals, which they will pursue in spite of prejudice and opposition, who will not be afraid to talk with the enemies of education, including particularly officialdom, in the gates. There lies the weakness of state education at present. It tends to be stereotyped, to be a thing of regulations and formulas, to be dictated by examinations and codes. No liberal education such as is fitting for a great and free people can be won that way. Girls' schools are better off in this respect.

Different Situation in Girls' Schools

There are, fortunately or unfortunately, fewer famous public schools for girls with long traditions which draw off the best women teachers. And when women teachers have sloughed of some of the narrower conventional tendencies which still occasionally disfigure it, as most certainly it will slough them off before long, the result will be better education than the men. And this would not be altogether a cause for rejoicing. But above all such a regular circulation as I have outlined, such an inter-communication with school and school would do much to break down class distinction and eliminate class prejudice and suspicion. All antagonism is based on misunderstanding, and how shall one section of society understand another if the members of two sections are segregated in their plastic youth in institutions and methods wholly apart from one another.

Wherein State University Is Potent for State Unity

Moscow, Ida. Special Correspondence

A BARRIER of mountains across Idaho, coupled with the State's vast geographical extent and a diversity of interests, has created a tendency, only now being overcome, for Idaho to fall into two divisions. The tendency went so far at one time that a petition for the division of the State passed both houses of Congress, only to be pocket-vetted by President Grover Cleveland. Since that time Idahoans have begun in earnest to create a state pride, toward which the University of Idaho has made a chief contribution, especially to agriculture, mining, and forestry, the three basic industries of the State.

These prove to be the most tangible achievement of the University of Idaho, although hardly less important is the higher education it offers to a commonwealth of 450,000 persons, scattered over an area of 84,313

farmers by means of a well-organized extension service.

Rapid growth of the poultry industry in the State is generally credited to the leadership of the poultry husbandman of the university's extension service. Until a few years ago Idahoans imported eggs for their own use. In 1920, three carloads of eggs left the State; in 1925, 182. That figure was exceeded last year.

The university also led the way in the dairy industry, with the result that Idaho is being talked of as a leading dairying State. A report of the California Dairy Council shows that San Francisco and Los Angeles received 632,310 pounds of Idaho butter in one month. These developments are of particular importance to Idaho farmers because they open distant markets for compact products, when such bulky products as hay cannot be transported 2000 miles profitably.

The University of Idaho was established

in 1892, and its location in the entrance to the Administration Building.

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General culture is promoted even in the technical divisions of the university, hence it is not surprising to find the original college of letters and science the largest administrative division. Today, besides the college of agriculture and the schools of mines and forestry, there are the college of engineering, schools of law, education, and business administration and the graduate school.

The co-mingling of students from all parts of the State has been one of the most potent forces toward state unity. This found expression in a slogan adopted last year by the Idaho State Editorial Association, "No North; no South; just Idaho."



Administration Building, University of Idaho

square miles, extending north and south 400 miles.

The university is situated at the heart of what is perhaps the most diverse productive mineral region of the world. Within a radius of 300 miles has been produced minerals worth \$2,000,000,000, largely during the last 25 years. Mostly because of its strategic location, the university maintains a school of mines, metallurgy, and geology. Methods of flotation concentration of ores and also for the electrolytic treatment of zinc ores have been worked out in the university's research laboratories and are widely employed.

Interesting Geology

One of the institution's most interesting geological studies has to do with the phosphate deposits of southeastern Idaho, the largest in the world, comprising 5,500,000,000 tons, valued at \$12 a ton. The State Bureau of Mines and Geology is located at the university, as is also an office of the United States Bureau of Mines. Idaho ranks fourth among the states in the wealth of her forests, being credited with from 84,000,000,000 to 95,000,000,000 board feet of merchantable timber, worth at current manufacturers' prices some \$3,000,000,000.

The school of forestry of the University of Idaho draws students from the several parts of the United States and frequently from foreign countries—especially India. A forest officer from India came a few years ago to the university to seek his master's degree, and after receiving it and working for a year in an Idaho sawmill, he returned to the state of Gwalior, India, as a deputy forest officer.

A distinctive service of the school of forestry to Idaho has been the advocacy of a state forestry law, which was enacted by the last Legislature, creating a forest board, with a state forester, and provisions for universal fire protection which, it is believed, will perpetuate the state's forest industry.

Agriculture is, however, Idaho's greatest industry, and the university is estimated for 1925 at \$150,000,000. The college of agriculture of the university has maintained experiment farms, teaches students on the campus the science of agriculture and carries information of the land to

lished in 1889, while Idaho was still a territory; but it opened its doors in 1892 under statehood. Two faculty members, one half-completed building and a group of students largely



A. H. Upham President of the University of Idaho

of grade-school age graced the site on opening day. Enrollment has since grown to 2,500.

President Upham set about immediately to educate the people of the State into pride in their university and in their State. Now 2000 students pursue their courses here, 150 faculty members give courses and 29 buildings on 400 acres house the equipment and personnel.

This expression of the university's

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Study Projects for Monitor Readers

Six Arctic expeditions by land, sea and air are to attempt this summer to reach the North Pole, or find new lands hidden in the ice fields. What relative advantages have the dirigible, the airplane, the dog or motor-sledge in such expeditions?

What is the North Pole? Is it a mathematical point, or a sea of drift ice? What did Admiral Peary, whose success in reaching the North Pole has been conceded by most scientific organizations, and there? Is 10 miles near enough to the pole to admit of the claim to have reached it?

Does the quest for geographic knowledge, a route to the east or the obtaining of scientific data justify explorers in facing the hardships which an endeavor to penetrate little-known regions entails?

Is it easier to reach the South Pole than the North? Why? (See Monitor of March 1, 15, and Jan. 25, 30, Feb. 17, 1926.)

What in your opinion is the best method for bringing about the abolition of compulsory military training in schools and colleges?

Is it a question which could be made an international one, and in consequence referred to the League of Nations?

Would its abolition be an incentive to the promulgation of peace ideas?

Is it right that this vital question should be decided by military authorities, rather than by civil governments?

What concrete steps would you suggest in order to do away with the aforesaid military training? (See Monitor of March 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, and Jan. 12, 14, 18, 26, 27, 29, Feb. 1, 2, 6, 27, 1926.)

Two questions, based on matters of public interest recently printed in The Christian Science Monitor, are put regularly in the above form on the Thursday Educational Page. The purpose of these questions is: To assist in a more thoughtful reading of the Monitor; To present questions adapted to use as the basis of discussion or debate in secondary schools and colleges; frequently one for the upper elementary schools.

Homecraft and Lasting Enjoyment in a Garden

Sheffield, Eng. Special Correspondence

A TEACHER in a slum school in a large industrial center in England once asked her pupils to bring some soil to fill a plant-pot. She had discovered, quite accidentally, that they had no idea plants grew from seeds and so proposed sowing some mustard seed and letting them watch the result. She was surprised as the days slipped by and no soil was forthcoming, generally they were eager to oblige her. At last she took some herself and filled the pot before the class. The children looked aghast at each other until one plucked up the courage to say, "Oh! miss, we didn't know you meant dirt!"

That is what the soil becomes to children who are born and bred in our big manufacturing towns. Just dirt! To those who have watched the joy of children in growing things in a garden such a state of thought is tragic. If the girls in their youth were imbued with a love of gardening, what a difference it would make to the cities and children of the next generation! How readily this can be done the following experiment proves.

The Demand

Adjoining a large school in the suburbs of a smoky town was a plot of ground. The boys had appropriated most of it, but to satisfy the needs of the homecraft class the girls were given a piece about a square pole in area in which to cultivate flowers suitable for cutting and bringing into school. These older girls had converted a dismal, derelict staff private room into a "home" corner in the school. They had polished the classroom window sills and made every glass vase sparkle in the sunlight. Of course, they needed flowers or foliage, something living and clean and bright to fill the vases all through the year. Hence the demand for a garden. To buy flowers regularly is expensive; to grow them extraordinarily fascinating.

The plot was our "home" garden. The girls did all the work themselves. The housewife's garden is not "laid out" by the professional. The things which grow in it serve a double purpose—without stinting the home. The first spring was a busy time. The plot had to be dug and weeded and "planned." Paths had to be marked, so that it was possible to reach every plant without walking on the garden. Quite a serious business to arrange is this.

in order that no ground shall be wasted.

Then, when these preliminaries were satisfactorily completed, there was the tremendously interesting work of choosing the seeds to sow. Flowers such as marigolds, Californian poppy, love-in-a-mist, nasturtiums, coreopsis and clarkia were chosen because they grow easily and last well when cut and placed in water. Incidentally, many valuable lessons arose in the cultivation of these plants. What better object lesson can one have, on the evils of overcrowding than to watch a struggling mass of plants where the seeds have been sown too thickly?

Objects of Enjoyment

As the years have gone by, a rocky, with its mist of forget-me-nots and London pride in the springtime has become a great joy, and down another side of the garden is a border of perennials, such as daisies, lupins, antirrhinums, columbines and pinks, all excellent for cutting. Honesty is another very useful plant, its silvery pennies mixed with branches of laurel brightening the dark days of winter when flowers are scarce.

Throughout the year there is a never failing supply of flowers or greenery from that small garden patch, and every girl in the homecraft class shares in the work and the fun.

The cutting and arranging of the flowers affords excellent chance for teaching the art of displaying them to the best advantage. One of the homecraft periods during the autumn was taken specially for this purpose, for flowers were plentiful then everywhere and the girls brought many to school. A delightful time was spent evolving color schemes from the collection. To many of them it was a surprising discovery to find that a few flowers daintily arranged in a vase are far more attractive than many crowded together. The girls took turns in arranging the flowers in the private room throughout the year, every opportunity being given for the exercise.

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ONE of the indications of the present-day popularity of story telling is the greatly increased enrollment in the story-telling course at Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, Mass. With the revival of the art, and the great interest shown in it during the past few years, has come a demand for trained story tellers in every branch of the subject. The work at Emerson is under the direction of Mrs. Elvie Burnett Willard, who receives many calls during the year for story tellers. Last year an Emerson girl was children's hostess at a large hotel at a summer resort and other students fill positions in libraries, settlement houses, and community centers.

Story tellers are being employed by women's clubs, kindergartens, libraries, where special story hours for children are arranged. Industrial plants have use for the story teller in the playrooms which are conducted for the children of the employees, and the department stores in their playrooms make use of story telling to entertain the children there.

Story-telling was one of the earliest means of instruction as well as amusement, but owing to the rapid growth of other educational methods and other forms of entertainment, it was superseded by these things for a time. But now it is coming into its own again.

Story-telling is of the greatest importance in the education of the child. All children love stories and they have their distinct place in the child's life, educationally and ethically. The story calls into play the imagination, one of the greatest of all the faculties. Apart from the ethical and moral teaching contained in stories, if it were for only the stimulation and development of the imaginative faculty, the telling of stories would be more than justified.

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Had it not been for the story tellers of the past, we should not today have the stories of Homer, the great world epics, and the folk tales of every land. They were handed down from generation to generation by the story tellers, until they were finally put in the written form in which we read them today.

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Until next September, "the spirit of Locarno" will be a phrase of doubtful meaning in Europe. For in that spirit presumably the Council of the League of Nations gathered at Geneva to welcome Germany to membership in their body. That had been the Locarno agreement—that Germany should be admitted to the League, not as a mere weak sister, with faltering and uncertain steps, but as a full member with a permanent seat on the Council. Germany hesitated, but finally acquiesced.

Postpone-ment: Not Failure

At this point the exaggerated nationalism of continental European nations entered the problem. That is, Americans like to call it exaggerated, but maintain it themselves to an even more inordinate degree. When the Council came to seat the newcomer, it was found that France, fearing a hostile majority in the Council, demanded that her ally, Poland, be admitted at the same time. This obstacle being smoothed out, Spain suddenly appeared as an intractable claimant. Sweden dashed in manfully on the Nordic side, and Italy, in the calm and restrained fashion made popular by the Fascists, cast her influence on the side of the Latins.

It seemed for a time, however, that by the operation of "the spirit of Locarno" all might be adjusted and the Council do its work, when suddenly far-off Brazil interposed an objection and adhered to it until adjournment was taken in despair. Not having been at Locarno, Brazil was deaf to the promptings of its spirit. That is understandable; but what puzzles Europe is what influenced this South American state to intervene so stubbornly and effectively to break up an agreement which related only to European peace and the relations existing between European states.

Of course, there are rumors and suspicious symptoms of intrigue. Sir Austen Chamberlain is accused of a secret understanding with France to secure a seat for her colleague, or in default, break up the conference. Mussolini is charged with having pulled the strings which moved Spain—which is under a dictatorship—and Brazil, a great objective for Italian emigration, to adopt their uncompromising attitude. That the League divided along Nordic and Latin lines is clear enough. Why it did so, and what is to be the outcome is yet to be determined.

It is going to be very easy to deduce from this failure the conclusion that Europe is hopelessly divided, and that no effort to substitute the orderly and peaceful processes of association for the bloody and destructive arbitrament of war can possibly succeed. But such a conclusion is unwarranted—as utterly false as the European conclusion after the American revolution that the thirteen former colonies never could unite to form a coherent and harmonious nation.

To say today that "Europe should be left to stew in its own juice" because an effort to smooth out antagonisms resulting from the greatest war in history was not at once successful, is to be as poor a judge of the movements of nations as were those Europeans who in 1862 predicted two or more nations taking the place of the United States.

In September the matter will be put to the test again. The interim gives time to identify the sinister forces that rendered this meeting of the Council futile and to isolate them.

The Dominion parliamentary committee to inquire into the traffic in contraband from the United States into Canada has very soon been led to investigate the activities of liquor exporters on the Canadian side of the international boundary line. Admissions have been obtained from the manager of one Dominion distillery, under examination before the committee, that carloads of whisky are regularly shipped to Detroit.

A Searchlight on Border Whisky Traffic

In order to meet the requirements of Canadian law, the subterfuge of consigning the liquor to Mexico is resorted to. One of the largest Canadian distilleries, operating at Walkerville, opposite Detroit, supplies whisky to a law-evading agency which is maintained, for some unexplained reason, about 600 miles away, on the Lachine Canal in the Province of Quebec. The performance is gone through of transporting the liquor in carloads over the railway from the Walkerville distillery to the warehouse, or adulterating plant, near Montreal. It is subsequently transported right back to Ford, an Ontario town about a couple of miles from Walkerville, on Lake St. Clair—for shipment to Mexico!

When the parliamentary committee drew this information from the liquor exporter, under oath, the Canadian Minister of Customs and Excise, Mr. Boivin, put to him the following question:

Don't you know as a matter of fact there is a regulation which prohibits exportation of liquor from any port in Ontario to any point that cannot be reached by boat sailing from that port?

The witness answered, "Yes." An ocean-going vessel could make the voyage to Mexico during the months when navigation is open on the inland waterway; but there is no pretense that the vessels which load cargoes of whisky on the Canadian side, opposite Detroit, are designed for ocean navigation. Thousands of cases of whisky have been shipped for export from Ontario ports this winter while the channels to the ocean are ice-bound. The liquor carriers clear openly with cargoes for Detroit. Under such circumstances, according to the convention relating to smuggling between Canada and the United States, the Dominion Customs authorities notify the United States Customs office at Detroit. The responsibility is placed upon the United States preventive service to apprehend the illicit cargoes. But the liquor-running craft may never go near Detroit. They may proceed down Lake Erie, or

up Lake St. Clair, or wherever the opportunities for breaking through the United States line of defense seem most favorable.

The parliamentary inquiry is turning a much-needed searchlight upon this gigantic conspiracy to use Canada as an operating base against the United States. The great majority of Canadian people only need to know the facts, to bring the necessary pressure of public opinion to bear in the right direction. The British Government has expressed entire disapproval of the liquor smuggling traffic, and is co-operating with the United States so far as possible to suppress it. Canada can afford to do no less.

The United States Post Office is making the discovery—not new to students of business economics—that increased charges do not always result in increased revenue. The post office was running behind in its finances. What could be more simple than to charge a higher rate for carrying newspapers and magazines to their subscribers; to slap on a charge for remailed periodicals almost as high as the cost of the periodical itself; to double the cost of post cards, and to increase heavily the charges on third-class matter? Against some of these changes the post office authorities protested, but Congress, in its surpassing wisdom, enacted all, and more, too, into law. As a result, post office earnings have fallen off, and the post office committees of Congress, which last year ran amuck among users of the mails, are summoned to new activity.

In a long established institution like the post office the unexpected seldom ought to happen. And yet this situation has its lessons bearing upon other industrial or financial problems. Our British cousins, for example, being confronted with serious losses in their foreign trade, and consequent industrial inactivity at home, see no reasonable remedy except the reduction of wages. That is the primary recommendation of the coal commission which has been studying Britain's greatest problem. But, even if the labor unions were to permit it, would it work? Might not the unexpected again happen? Viewed superficially, reduction of the wages of labor reduces the labor cost of the product. But Henry Ford says no! And as the largest individual employer of labor in the world, he is entitled to a hearing.

According to him, the greatest factor in the reduction of the cost of the Ford car was the increase in wages of common labor to five dollars a day. Not until later was this influence for cost reduction outdone, and that was when wages were increased to six dollars. And not only was the cost of production decreased, but the ability of the workers to purchase was enhanced. General prosperity was stimulated and markets enlarged. It might be well for British industrial economists to consider these demonstrated truths, and consider whether unexpected disaster might not follow the reduction of wages in their own land.

Another point at which the expected fails to occur is presented by the study of the movements of population. The United States, having concluded that the time has come for closing its doors to unrestricted immigration, is regarded with some dislike by foreign governments. Italy, for example, complains that only by emigration can she keep her population down to the point at which the land will furnish subsistence for those that dwell upon it.

But history has shown that emigration has never been effective as a means of keeping down the level of population. Only in the case of Ireland has there been an apparent heavy decrease of population coincident with emigration, and there other factors like famine and an evil system of land tenures entered into the problem. The many years during which the United States flung wide open her doors to the destitute of other lands saw no lightening of the pressure of population abroad. Rather are the overpopulated countries more overpopulated today than ever.

There is truth in the old saying: "It is the unexpected that always happens." Particularly when untrained and unscientific observers tell us what to expect.

Startlingly engaging is the announcement of a project to create, by means of dams, a new "Great Lake" in the regions of Canada north of Lake Superior. As explained by Mr. C. Lorne Campbell, a Canadian engineer, in an address in Chicago recently, the proposal appears as an entirely feasible one from a physical point of view. The estimated cost, roughly placed in the neighborhood of \$150,000,000, is so small in comparison to the declared benefits that it is inconsiderable. By an almost simple application of those engineering methods which have been proved effective and easily possible, it is proposed to alter the map of the Lakes region by forming, as a tributary to the great natural reservoirs now existing, a new inland sea covering an area of 50,000 square miles. This area would compare with that of Superior's 31,810 square miles, Michigan's 22,400, Huron's 23,010, Erie's 9,940, and Ontario's 7,540.

Imagination, if allowed full scope, would picture wonderful possibilities for this project. One realizes, of course, the international complications which might arise, but concern over these is immediately quieted by the realization that the possible benefits which would follow the realization of the promoter's dream would be so evenly shared by the people of both countries interested that there should be no conflict of authority and no dispute regarding vested rights. It is apparent, as the situation is casually viewed, that the vast volume of water which it is proposed to impound by the simple method outlined is of no great value to the people of the region which it is planned to include in the watershed. But these waters, conserved in a vast artificial basin, would at once attach to themselves a tremendous potential value. It is estimated, for instance, that they would provide a yearly mini-

The Triumph of the Unexpected

The American Women's War Memorial

mum flow of 20,000 cubic feet per second, with a possible maximum of 30,000 cubic feet at flood time.

Following, in imagination, this added volume of water through its proposed channel into Lake Nipigon, and thence into Lake Superior and through the chain of lakes to the St. Lawrence, it is stated that in its course it would eliminate the dredging problems which the Lal's cities are facing and increase the hydroelectric capacity of the St. Lawrence River 500,000 horsepower. Along the way, it is said, it would add 30,000 horsepower at Niagara, 50,000 at Sault Ste. Marie, and afford a source of 200,000 horsepower on the Nipigon.

It is not for the layman to even pretend to more than speculate upon the possibilities of this heroic undertaking. But it is not impossible to picture the benefits which are suggested. The obstacles to be overcome do not appear insurmountable. The benefits proposed cancel the initial and maintenance costs almost at a single stroke. The present outlet of the waters which would form this new lake is now through Hudson Bay. Their diversion would, instead of detracting from, add greatly to their potential value.

Quite properly, it will be agreed, the building which it is proposed to erect in Washington, D. C., as a perpetual monument to the service rendered by the women of America in the World War, is to be a memorial of heroic and kindly deeds accomplished, rather than an evidence of preparedness to take part in some future conflict. American women, as well as their sons and brothers, made unselfish sacrifices in that war that they might realize the hope that thereby wars might cease, rather than to seek to glorify war as an institution. This marble memorial which it is planned to erect should stand as a silent sentinel testifying, not to war's accomplishments, but to what might have been the result of the terrible adventure had not the courageous and self-sacrificing women of the world helped to mitigate its horrors and aided somewhat in maintaining standards of human sanity and human reason.

There is disclosed in the announced plan for this memorial building an implied pledge that the women of the United States are committed irrevocably henceforth, as they have been nominally committed heretofore, to the policy of international peace. It is proposed, apparently, to here undertake, definitely and constructively, the work of assuring, at least in some measure, the recovery of the human fiasco cast up from war's wreckage. In this manner the work carried on during the conflict will be continued in the hope that human suffering and dependence may be appreciably lessened. But there is nothing in this generous undertaking that would give the faintest promise that those who are willing to devote still more of their time and effort to such an undertaking are thereby lending themselves to any movement designed to fan and feed the flame of militarism.

Even those nations whose soil was not stained by the carnage of the war have not yet paid their debt to those who came back from it broken and shattered by the terrible impact. It seems to be in realization of this fact that the women of America who have set about this new task testify to their readiness to continue a service still incomplete. The proposed structure is to be a memorial of past service and a pledge of continued service. The gold-starred women who gave more than any others to the cause of war need no monument to establish their places in the hearts of their neighbors. It is not to their glory that this memorial is to be erected, so much as in silent but eloquent testimony of the determination of all wives and mothers that "it shall not happen again."

Editorial Notes

Every once in a while a survey is conducted by some authority or other to determine the relative reliability of women and men as automobile operators, and contrary to general opinion the conclusion is almost always reached that the former lead as careful drivers. The National Safety Council recently put forward a statement, in answer to a request from a liability insurance company, which told the story delightfully: "The beauty whose high-powered sport model breaks all the city speed laws, and whose devastating charm disarms the motorcycle 'cop' and even the stern judge, is rarely met with except on the screen." And then it urged that police departments, chambers of commerce, and automobile clubs seem to agree that the hand that rocks the cradle is quite competent at the steering wheel. This conclusion was based upon the assertion that "one thing is certain, the number of men involved in motor accidents greatly exceeds the number of women." Maybe the time really is drawing near when the words, "It must be a woman driving that car," will assume a new meaning.

Of course there are none so blind as those who will not see, and consequently it is not to be expected that vivisectionists will glow with approbation at what Edwin Markham, the poet, said at a recent meeting of the Anti-Vivisection Society in New York, concerning the contention that experiments on animals are of no aid to man. But to unprejudiced thinkers what he said must carry considerable weight. "An amount of opium sufficient to kill a man," he reasoned, "has no effect on a pigeon, and dogs can eat mercury safely in large quantities. Goats may browse with impunity on tobacco leaves, and rabbits consume belladonna and remain in health." Does it appear entirely unreasonable, therefore, to give pause and consider, as Mr. Markham asked, How do the effects of experiments on animals hold for man? The poet further quoted Prof. Henry B. Bigelow of Harvard as forecasting that "the world will some day look upon vivisection in the name of science as it now regards burning in the name of religion." Let us hope that day is not far distant.

Bernard Shaw and Autograph Letters

I
If A writes a letter to B, whose property does it become? It is obvious that A made a free gift to B by voluntarily sending the missive, but just what legal rights did B acquire in the text of the message? The problems arising out of this question are extremely interesting, and they have a fresh timeliness for Monitor readers because of the exception taken by a friendly critic to a note which appeared on this page several weeks ago in which the sale of letters written by Bernard Shaw was mentioned.

The fact is, as determined by a long and interesting series of cases, that the only right which the writer of a letter has in it is the right to restrain the publication of its contents. This right can be asserted and will be maintained by the courts, but it in no way hinders the free sale or circulation of the original copy of the letter. This rule was laid down very definitely in the famous case which concerned the publication of Lord Chesterfield's letters to his son.

Chesterfield had a son, Philip Stanhope, who lived abroad for many years, where he married and had two sons. During these years Chesterfield kept up the interesting series of letters to his son which are now well known throughout the world. When Philip Stanhope passed on, his father took the daughter-in-law and grandchildren under his protection.

Mrs. Stanhope had kept all the letters, although Chesterfield destroyed a few of them on the ground that they were too openly critical of certain persons. When Chesterfield himself passed on, Mrs. Stanhope entered into an arrangement with a bookseller to print and publish the letters.

The executors of Chesterfield thereupon applied for an injunction preventing the publication of the letters, on the ground that legal title to publish them had always been vested either in Chesterfield or his executors, and that neither had given permission for their publication. This view was upheld by the Lord Chancellor, who said that while Chesterfield had himself allowed Mrs. Stanhope to keep the letters, he had not thereby given consent to their publication. The question before the court, therefore, and the only real point at issue, was not the ownership of the letters, but the right to publish them.

II
Another interesting case involved the letters of James McNeil Whistler, the great artist. He named Rosalind Birnie Philip as his sole executrix, but also authorized Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pennell to be his biographers. However, he did not give the latter any express permission to publish his letters. In a suit brought a few months after Whistler had passed on, the executrix alleged that the Pennells had written to various relatives and friends of Whistler asking for letters or other documents written by him, presumably intending to publish these or parts of them in the forthcoming biography.

In an exhaustive decision, the court held that the Pennells were entitled to use the information contained in Whistler's letters or other documents which might have legally come into their possession, without any express or implied authority given by Whistler himself, but they were not entitled to publish any of Whistler's letters, or any extracts therefrom or paraphrases thereof.

The rules laid down thus upheld the other cases dating from the copyright law of Queen Anne, passed in 1709, and showed that, so far as authority goes, the owner of letters may use them for any lawful purpose except publication. Although winning her case, the executrix had to pay the costs because she failed to establish her contention that

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

ROME
In his recent address before the African Society of Naples, the Colonial Minister, Prince Pietro Lanza di Scialoja, referred in vague terms to important changes, the introduction of which in the principal Italian colony in northern Africa, Tripoli and Cyrenaica he was contemplating. A commission of experts, presided over by the Undersecretary of State for the Colonies, Roberto Cantalupo, has been for some time studying the means of extending the influence of Italy over the territory ceded to her by Turkey in 1912. In June, 1919, a royal decree gave the natives of Tripoli "complete local citizenship," and created an elective assembly to deal with legislation and direct taxation. The object of this decree was to have the country governed as far as possible through native chiefs, to whom were attached political officers. The policy of ruling through a local Parliament, however, does not seem to have been successful, since the native chiefs were more concerned in consolidating their own authority. The findings of the ministerial commission are awaited with great interest, and it is anticipated that Italian colonial history will soon enter upon a new period.

The index figures of wholesale and retail prices of commodities of primary necessity show considerable increase from year to year. According to the figures recently published by the municipalities of Milan and Turin and by the Milan Chamber of Commerce, the cost of living in Italy is six times what it was in 1913. The figure is perhaps too low, and the persistent upward movement in the prices of bread is causing some anxiety. In spite of this ascending scale, however, the condition of workers is more satisfactory in Italy than in many other countries. An interesting comparison made recently of the increase in wages and in the cost of living which has taken place in Italy since the war shows that there has been a real improvement in the conditions of the workers. Indeed, the wages paid in January, 1926, are calculated to be seven and a half times higher than those of 1913, and in some trades, such as the silk and cotton industries, wages are nine times those of 1913. These figures are taken from wage agreements which have been made public, and are therefore quite accurate.

The same alarm which was raised in connection with the Pisa Learning Tower some time ago is now being heard in relation to the Palazzo degli Uffizi in Florence. In some places the walls show ominous cracks, and experts have been called to examine the best and quickest measures to be taken to keep this historic and valuable building in repair. Fortunately the greatest danger lies in the adjoining Palazzo dei Giudici, which is very close to the River Arno. There is no immediate cause for alarm, experts have declared, as these fissures are common enough in old Florentine buildings. Measures are being adopted to prevent further deterioration, and as soon as the new National Library is ready the collection of books will be transported from their present place and the heavy statutory removed to other more secure parts of the building.

The Italian Government has at last realized that the building where the famous National Library of Florence is housed is quite inadequate for the numerous and priceless books and manuscripts which are contained in this important library, and has purchased the site for a new one, which will be completed in 1931. The new library will have a Dantesque loggia with two internal halls, surrounded by columns of black granite, where the collection of all Dante's works and souvenirs already in possession of the library will be transferred. In the upper floor there will be kept all the manuscripts of the greatest classics and the exceedingly rare early books which make the Florence library one of the most interesting in the world.

In this floor will be exhibited the first printed copy of Homer, Dante's work by Landino (published in 1481), the manuscripts of Lorenzo il Magnifico, Tasso, Savonarola, Benvenuto Cellini, and the 500 works of Galileo Galilei. The lower story will hold foreign books, and all the principal publishing houses in Europe and in America will be requested to send copies of every work published by them. The National Library of Florence was originally

(the Pennells were about to publish any letters or had threatened to do so.)

III
The circumstances which caused the Monitor's critic to think that a mistake had been made in a news item may be summarized thus: It was stated that certain letters by Bernard Shaw had been sold at auction in London, and that Mr. Shaw, hearing of the matter, wrote a characteristic letter to the vendor, which the latter immediately sold for a handsome price. Our friend wrote that this was doubtless an error, as it had been settled that the title to letters remained in the writer.

Investigation proved that the Monitor story was correct, and that, as shown in the two cases cited, the ownership of letters remains in the recipient, although ownership of the copyright or right to reproduce the text remains in the writer or his heirs.

Feeling that Mr. Shaw would be interested in the correspondence which passed between the European Bureau of the Monitor and the friend who questioned the accuracy of the news item, copies of it were sent to him. He returned the letter with the following interesting observations written thereon:

The law on the subject is quite simple. This piece of paper on which you have written me a letter belongs to me: you have sent it to me as a gift. But copyright does not pass, except by inheritance, without a written or registered assignment; therefore the copyright in what you have written on it remains yours. I may not publish nor multiply copies of your letter; but if you forget what you wrote, and wish to refresh your memory by reading it, I can withhold it from you either absolutely, or until you have paid me for allowing you to look at it. My property in the paper gives me this power.

Now that I return you your gift of paper, the position is reversed. It is yours absolutely. You can refuse to let me see it. You can sell it or give it away or burn it. But you may not copy nor publish these lines. My letters are often sold. So are other manuscripts which have passed out of my hands. But they are sold, not as literature, but as material relics of a modern saint. I have never protested. Often when some impecunious journalist asks me to give him £500 worth of copy to sell for thirty shillings, he implores me to at least refuse on an insulting post card, so that he can dispose of it to a collector for the price of a meal. In weak moments I have complied. G. BERNARD SHAW.

IV
Mr. Shaw has courteously given his permission for the publication of his share of this interesting correspondence; and we are thus able to reproduce it. An eminent English legal authority sums the whole matter up for the Monitor under these five heads:

- (1) There is nothing to prevent the recipient or other lawful possessor of a private letter, offering it for sale by public auction or otherwise, and an offer for sale by such auction would not be considered publication of the letter;
- (2) No one, however, be he the recipient or the lawful possessor of a private letter, has any right to publish it against the will of the writer;
- (3) Beyond this right to authorize or prohibit the publication of his letter, the writer has no ownership or other proprietary right in the letter once he has sent it to the recipient;
- (4) Though the recipient of a letter may not publish it without the writer's consent, nor publish any material part of it, he may make any other lawful use of it or he may destroy it;
- (5) There is no such joint ownership of the letters of a living writer as to prevent or hamper in any way the sale of such letters by the recipient without the permission or knowledge of the writer.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must retain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Good Samaritan and the Law Courts

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The story is well known of the man who was stripped and wounded by thieves and left at the side of the road. A priest, then a Levite, passed that way, looked at him, and walked on. But a good Samaritan found him, dressed his wounds, put him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn where he paid for care of him. (Luke 10: 30-35.)

At common law, the good Samaritan subjected himself to a possible liability to the injured man. If he had caused the man any further injury through negligence in the care of him, he would have been liable at law to the very man he tried to help. (Black v. New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway, 1907, 193 Massachusetts, 448.)

But the persons who were willing to subject him to even greater harm through an utter refusal to do anything for him at all, though it would have been easy for them to do so, would get scot free. The courts do not recognize that any man need be a good Samaritan to another. The nearest attempt an American court has ever made of doing so (Depue v. Flatau, 1907, 100 Minnesota, 299) was overruled at a retrial on the ground that this is a matter requiring legislative action.

Why should not what the good Samaritan did be the standard of conduct required in the relationships of men with one another?

It would be difficult for any socially minded person to oppose the view adopted by France. The French courts merely say that freedom not to act must not be used in such a way as to injure the community. If one should so neglect to act, where to do so would not cause any great exertion of energy, those courts feel that there is no reason why the person who stubbornly refuses to act should not bear the loss that ultimately occurs. They ask, "From the standpoint of society, who ought to bear this loss?"

They balance the difference between such loss and the sacrifice it would take to prevent it. They do not judge as a basis of good or bad morals alone. They do not care that the injured person is in the relation of parent to child, or host to guest, or master to servant. What they do is to adopt out and out a good Samaritan rule to apply to the relations of each man to all the rest of society.

The American and English common law stands alone. Its utter conservatism has made it impossible for the courts to stretch it so as to include within its folds a rule by which each man actually owes in law to every other the duty to exert his reasonable energies to help that man out of what is apt to be an unhappy misfortune. The courts have expressed their desire for legislative assistance in the development of the law along this line. They stand apparently helpless.

What do the people and their legislators intend to do about it? L. L. A.